

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

A circular library stamp with the text "LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY" arranged in a circle around the center.

<i>Per Annum in Advances.</i>	
TOWN.....	11-8
MOFUSSIL	13-4

MONDAY, 30TH JULY.

TUESDAY, 31ST JULY.

WEDNESDAY, 1ST AUGUST.

Mr. Ashmead Bartlett asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was a fact that a convoy of arms and ammunition sent by the Viceroy of India to the Amir of Afghanistan had been captured, after a sharp fight in the Khyber Pass by the Afridia; and, if so, who composed the escort, and what was the value of the munitions captured.

Mr. Cross: If the Honorable Member will repeat his question on Monday I hope then to be able to answer him. I may say that if the matter had been considered important by the Government of India, they would, no doubt, have given us full particulars by telegraph.

MR. SURENDRA NATH BANNERJI'S MEMORIAL.
On the 5th ultimo, Mr. A. M. Arthur asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Government had received Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerji's Memorial praying that the question of the legality of his commitment for contempt of Court should be referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and whether he had come to any decision in the matter.

Mr. Cross said Mr. Bannerji's Memorial had been received, and was under the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council.

WITH REGARD to the rival railway enterprises of England and Russia in Asia, we are told that the Russian Government has appointed a commission to proceed to the Trans-Caspian region to report upon the extension next autumn of the railway from Kizil Arvat to Askabad. It is already decided that the extension shall be made; all that the Commission has to do is to choose the route and advise the Government whether to continue the working of the line under the military authorities, as at present, or hand it over to a regular company, as in the case of the Trans-Caucasian railway. In this manner we may reckon on seeing the Russian locomotive next spring one stage nearer India.

THURSDAY, 2ND AUGUST.

FROM the Press Commissioner's Office we have received accounts of the proceedings of the Commander of the Royal Geographical Society's Expedition to Lake Victoria. Mr. Thompson left Taveta on the 19th April and skirting the base of Kilima Ajara, reached Ajara via Eroll on the border of the Masai country on the 5th May. To avoid a disastrous fight with the Marai he retired to Taveta where he camped his men and returned to Mowbasa with a few followers to procure further supplies. At his request the Agent and Consul General at Zanzibar despatched the required stores, and the Sultan with expressions of sympathy and good-will sent him a present of gun-powder and furnished him with a strong letter of introduction to the Chief of Taveta.

MR. THOMPSON the commander of the expedition above named is reported to have again started from Mowbasa with additional porters and stores. He intends after leaving Taveta to take an alternative route through the Arasha country where the experience he has gained will enable him in making his way through the Macai up to Lake Victoria.

THE SAME authority states that no intelligence had been received at Zanzibar of the French traveller Lient. Girard up to 24th June last, but no anxiety is felt respecting him. He was to have visited the Belgium Station at Karcoun, but the latest accounts did not mention his arrival there.

WE HAVE received the following from a special correspondent at Berhampore:

Great uneasiness is felt in Moorshedabad owing to the abolition of the Berhampore Sub-Judge's and the Small Cause Judge's Courts. The people were taken by surprise at the sudden departure of the present incumbent Babu Mahender Nath Mitter with his establishment to Furreredpore. The work of the Sub-Judge and that of the Small Cause Court Judge has devolved upon the District Judge, who has sufficient work of his own to attend to. The 1st Magistrate, we hear, has been authorized by the District Judge to sign all routine orders. Curiously enough the head clerks of the Sub-Judge and the small Cause Court Judge retain their places. We make no doubt the offices of Sub-Judge and Small Cause Court Judge will eventually be restored, but the people have been put to much inconvenience and hardship.

Dr. Shiroore, the Civil Surgeon of Moorshedabad, who was opposed to the transfer of the obnoxious Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Azimgunge Dispensary, visited this dispensary the other day and was struck at the excellent arrangement obtaining there under Dr. Chatterjee's management. He remarked that under the present circumstances there is no necessity of a second class dispensary at Azimgunge at an outlay of Rs. 2000 from the Municipal fund.

A CORRESPONDENT remembering the adage that constant dripping wears out stones returns to the question of the promotion of the subordinates of the P. W. D. He writes:

There was a time when half-yearly promotion rolls used to be submitted to Government and the subordinates recommended over and over used to get promotion. Now the practice has been discontinued and the Code says that the number of upper subordinates will be determined by the Government of India. Several years have elapsed since the Government of India determined the number, and times have changed. It is urgently felt that the Government of India should after so many years, once more determine the number and arrange the different classes and grades as the best interests of the service and the interest of the servants might require. It should take into consideration the rules laid down in paras 52, 53, and 54, Chap. I. of the Code, and if it find it fair and just to modify these rules, I see no reason why it should not do so, after what has been done with regard to the Deputy Magistrates and Munsiffs. One fact will come prominently to its notice that there is a great disparity between the number of subordinates and supervisors and overseers—the former is so very small. The result is that there are few vacancies and

these occur at long intervals. Of the large number of overseers those who stand at the top of the list have some chances after long intervals, but the great majority pine at the bottom without any chance of promotion and by the time their turn comes they either die or retire. It behoves the humane and just Government to take these facts into consideration and do justice to a class of hard worked subordinates. Again, with this difficulty in the way of promotion the hearts of these dispirited servants break when they fall victims to jobbery by being superseded by their juniors who are no way superior to them.

FRIDAY, 3RD AUGUST.

THE ESPIRIT DE CORPS among the Indian Civilians under the competitive system seems to be as strong as it was under the Hailbury system. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab wanted to appoint Mr. Durand, son of Sir Henry Durand, to be a Deputy Commissioner; the junior civilians who would be superseded protested, and the Lieutenant-Governor has been obliged to give in. Union is strength.

WE ARE SORRY to learn that Sir Evelyn Baring has been compelled to leave Simla for a few days for the benefit of his health.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS has received the following telegram from Lahore:

Maharajah Dhillip Singh's visit to India is being much discussed by Natives of all classes, and is generally held as unwise and impolitic. Before it is finally decided upon, it is considered that the leading Native Chiefs, gentlemen, and Associations should be consulted.

IT IS STATED that in the appeal case of Babu Surendranath Bannerjee Sir Barnes Peacock, in the Privy Council, has held that the question of jurisdiction of the Indian High Courts to try cases summarily for contempt of Court, committed outside the premises of Court is untouched by the Indian Criminal Procedure Code. We again ask why has not the decision been wired.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS has received the following telegrams from Bombay:

Bombay, July 30th, 9h. 19m.—A special telegram to the Bombay Gazette says that the Thakores of Morvi and Wadhwan, and Mr. Abdul Hak are attracting some attention in London. They were invited by Her Majesty the Queen to a State Ball, and by the Prince of Wales to a garden party.

Mr. Abdul Hak who went to England in connection with the Chandra Railway scheme, was entertained at dinner by Lord Northbrook, and had a private interview with the Secretary of State for India and several Cabinet Ministers.

THE MEHTER, who committed the much-talked-of outrage upon the wife of Mr. Hume, the Public Prosecutor, has been brought to justice. He was tried by a common jury, consisting of the following gentlemen:

Mr. J. Fleming (Foreman), Mr. H. T. Manuol, Mr. A. A. Rully, Bai Prosomo Coomar Bannerjee, Bahadoor, Baboo Shashi Bhosun Day, Baboo Gopal Chunder Mallick, Baboo Woma Churn Roy, Baboo Kally Coomar Bannerjee, and Baboo, Baranasee Churn Ghose.

The prisoner made no defence, but made the following statement:

What can I say. I never committed this crime. You all are my father and my mother, and you can judge. I am a mehter, and it is not possible for me to commit a crime like this. You are not going to punish an innocent man for nothing. I have got no witnesses. What more can I say. His Lordship is seated to do justice, and he will do justice to me.

The Jury convicted the prisoner and Mr. Justice O'Kinealy in passing sentence thus addressed him:

You have been found guilty of a very serious offence. Having regard to the crime for which you have been convicted and the unprecedented nature of the violence used by you towards the lady, I am bound to inflict upon you a very severe sentence, which is that you be transported for eight years for the crime of which you have been found guilty on the second count. There will be no sentence on the other counts.

SATURDAY, 4TH AUGUST.

WE READ with much pleasure from a correspondence published in the last *Calcutta Gazette* that Babu Rupall Das and Babu Rughunath Das have made a donation of Rs. 10,000 for the purpose of extending the embankment along the river, off Daoca known as the Buckland Bund. An expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's appreciation of the liberal and public spirit of the donors has been communicated to them.

WE HAVE received two new periodicals one a monthly and the other a weekly newspaper both printed and published at Santipore. The first is called *Mudgar* or *Hammer*—a satirical journal, the second *Bharut Bhoomi* or "India." Both are welcome additions to the ranks of vernacular journalism and we wish them success.

THE FOLLOWING extract from the German Press on the Jurisdiction Bill may interest the reader:

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* has devoted a short series of articles, under the title of "India for the Indians," to a discussion of the questions raised by the Bill. Speaking of the native officials affected by this measure, it says:—"Blind fury and threats such as we see at meetings, of the Europeans will not do in these days. The law as it hitherto existed was an outrage and a humiliation on the highest native officials, because it drew distinctions between natives and Europeans in the same Civil Service, and marked European subjects as of a

superior caste, so that the highest native magistrate and judge could not sentence a notorious rogue and vagabond of European birth to a day's imprisonment or the fine of a rupee; while a European official has jurisdiction over the most exalted native. This distinction is a black blot on the Administration, for neither birth nor race, white nor brown skin, but personal capacity should be the touchstone." Again: "It is astounding that a law making such a caste distinction could exist so long. This is a piece of anomalous humbug (sic in original) which we cannot comprehend. In reply to the question, What is then a European British subject? the writer proceeds: It is a creation of the Legislature, without either religion, ethnology, or geography. It embraces in its arms any and every nationality, from the Maori to the Modoc Indians of Canada, but not a Brahmin, a Parsee, a Sikh, or an Armenian, whose forefathers were misguided enough to seek a home in India. Hence it follows that the genuine John Bull has not the smallest scruple in being judged by a Maori, but will not suffer an Indian Mahomedan or a Hindoo to do so. In concluding the last article the writer in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* observes that in the opinion of natives it would now be the most fatal error which the Government could commit to withdraw the Bill. The possession of India will be either a curse or a blessing to England, and the result lies in the hands of England herself.

WE CONGRATULATE Mr. F. W. Kellner on his appointment as officiating Accountant General of Bengal during the absence of Mr. Tupp. Mr. Kellner is an Uncovenanted officer.

SO BABU JUDULAL MUKERJEE and other Commissioners who were sceptical about the cause of the fire in the Suburban Municipal Office were right. It was not lightning, but actual incendiarism which set fire to the house!

WE HAVE received the prospectus, issued by Messrs. Callydass Banerjee and Co., Gopalpore model farms, of "a project for the improvement of Agriculture in Bengal and for the establishment of a fund to help poor Hindu widows." We regret we cannot make room for the prospectus. We would advise the projectors to place themselves in communication with the Government, as it has already before it a scheme for the improvement of agriculture in Bengal.

WE EXPRESSED our regret the other day that the speakers at the meeting for the National Fund did not give a programme of the work to be done. The *Bengalee* supplies the omission by specifying the following:

"(1) Local Self-Government; (2) Provincial Self-Government; (3) The separation of judicial from executive authority; (4) The reform of the prison system; (5) The out-still system; (6) The holding of competitive examination of the Civil Service of India in this country, where a percentage of the appointments may be computed for; (7) Arrangements for the holding of yearly conferences of delegates from all parts of India."

Now these and like questions already engage the attention of the existing Associations such as the British Indian Association, the Indian Association, the Bombay Association, the Puna Survajanik Sabha and other Associations, and no National Fund is required to subsidize these public bodies. They have their own sinews of war. At Krishnagur a public building was talked of, but why should Bombay, Madras, Punjab, Oudh, and even Bengal subscribe for a public hall in Calcutta, which may ultimately be converted into a home for the Indian Association. Besides, a public hall in Calcutta is not a national desideratum.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows:

The *Calcutta Gazette* of the 1st August notifies the appointment of Mr. A. Cook manager of the Jute Mill at Mohrah, to be one of the Municipal Commissioners of Serampore. This gentleman was compelled to vacate his post last year in consequence of his failure to attend 6 consecutive meetings of the Serampore Municipality.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, August 1.—General Stephenson telegraphs that the general health of the British troops in Egypt is good, and that cholera is assuming a less virulent type.

2.—The House of Commons last night finally passed the T-nants' Compensation Bill. 2.—Later particulars from Port Elizabeth respecting the murder of Carey state that he was shot in the presence of forty people, and it is doubted whether he was tracked by the assassin from London. The Duke of Connaught has been appointed Colonel of the Scotch Fusilier Guards.

3.—The Premier replying to a question in the House of Commons, last night, said he declined to undertake to consult Parliament before the withdrawal of the British troops from Egypt.

Aden, August 1.—The steamer *Boshanna Bay* has been towed into this harbour by the steamer *Corinth* with the loss of four blades of her propeller.

4.—The debate on Mr. Ashmead Bartlett's motion, censuring the policy of the Marquis of Ripon in India, which was fixed for last night, was stopped by the House being adjourned. Lord Hartington, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that a new Field Marshal will be appointed shortly. *Obituary*.—Major Oliver Probyn.

Calcutta, August 3.—The cases of cholera here are assuming a milder form, and the health of the British troops is improving.

Paris, August 3.—News has been received that the King of Annam is dead, and has been succeeded by Phudacal. The Commander of the French Expeditionary Force at Haiphong is concerting plans of operation.

Melbourne, August 3.—Cavanagh, Harrison and Smith, informers in the late Dublin trials, arrived here to-day, but were forbidden by the authorities to land.

Aden, August 3.—The steamer *Consolation* has been totally wrecked at Rashafoon, but the crew and passengers were

saved, and taken on to Mauritius by the Messageries steamer *Natal*.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:

—1. Report on the Excise Revenue in the Central Provinces for 1882-83. 2. Report on the working of the Registration Department of the Central Provinces for 1882-83. 3. Report on the Trade and Navigation of British Burma for 1882-83. 4. Report on the working of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department for 1881. 5. Paper Consumer's Circular for July 1883, No. 189. 6. Meteorological Records for June and July 1883. 7. Suggestions regarding Forest Administration in the Madras Presidency. By D. Brandis F. R. S., C. I. E., 8. Statistics of the working of Indian Railways for the half year ending 31st December, 1882 Parts I. and II. 9. Report on the Sanitary Administration of British Burma for 1882. 10. The Poona Raiyats' Bank:—A Practical Experiment—a paper by Sir W. Wedderburn Bart read at a meeting of the East India Association on 4th July 1883. 11. A letter to the Right Honble the Earl of Kimberley on the regulations now in force for selection and training of candidates for the Indian Civil Service. By Walter Wren M. A. 12. Resolution of the Bengal Board of Revenue on the working of the Land Registration Act for 1882-83. 13. Prospectus of the Oriental Fire Insurance Coy. Ltd. 14. The Calcutta Journal of Medicine Vol XI, No. 4. 15. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for May and June 1883. 16. The Mahabharata translated into English Prose and published and distributed gratis by Protapchunder Roy—Adiparva, Sections 12 to 54. 17. Homœopathic Procharak—a monthly journal of Homœopathic Medicine &c. in Bengali Vol. I, No. 3. 18. Mudgar—a satirical journal in Bengali—Edited by Romanath Nayapunchanun, Santipore. 19. First Book of Reading for Indian Schols.—By Mohendranath Bhattacharjee M. A. B. L. 20. An Essay Method of Learning English, First Book. By Mohendranath Bhattacharjee M. A. B. L., 21. Bharati—a Bengali monthly for Sabun 1290 B. E. Vol. VII, No. 4.

WE HAVE received a long letter about the Personal Assistant of the Chittagong Commissioner. We object to slaying the thrice-slain. We cannot believe that after *Gazetting* his transfer the Lieutenant-Governor will cancel his order under the seductive influence of the Commissioner, when His Honor will visit Commilla, as our correspondent suspects.

THERE WERE 176 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 28th July, of which 3 were from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 50 from fevers, 22 from bowel-complaints, 3 from accidents and suicide, 7 from phthisis and asthma, 23 from tetanus, 8 from convulsions, 8 from spleen diseases and the rest from other causes. Infant mortality 58. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 14. The average of daily mortality was 25.1.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1883.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday, the 7th instant, at 7½ P.M.

Subject: Action of Electric Currents upon each other, Electro Magnetism.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Wednesday, the 8th instant, at 5 P.M.

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S.J. C.I.E., on Thursday, the 9th instant, at 7½ P.M.

Subject: Introductory Lecture to a Course of 12 Lectures on Geometrical Optics.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Saturday, the 11th instant, at 3 P.M.

Subject: Sulphur and Hydrogen Sulphides.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1883:

THE FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE ZEMINDARS.

WE publish below an abstract of an interesting and very significant statement which originally appeared in the 'Report of the Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for the official year 1852-53.' The original shows in detail, district by

district, the number, jumma, and average jumma of all estates under the Board of Revenue, whether permanently or temporarily settled, classified according to the amount of jumma. Prepared from returns specially obtained from the district Collectors under orders of the Board of Revenue, and digested under the immediate superintendence of a thorough statistician and distinguished revenue officer, Arthur Grote Esq. then Secretary to the Board, whose signature it bears, it is as reliable a document as could possibly be obtained on the subject; and the tale it tells of the wide spread poverty of that particular people who are generally supposed to be the richest, is painful indeed. The leading officials of the day and particularly those who have interested themselves in the passing of that ungodly measure of wholesale robbery, the Bengal Tenancy Bill, as well as the pack which has taken up the cry of these leaders, are most eloquent about the wealth of the zemindars and the hardships they inflict on the poor ryots; but the facts disclosed in the statement show that the bulk of those who have been so maligned against are even worse off than those whose miseries have so affected official sympathy. In order to understand the true import of the figures tabulated it is necessary to bear in mind what the average of the profits of the zemindar is. It has been officially estimated from 40 to 50 per cent., of the gross rental, but remembering that the original decennial settlement allowed the zemindar only one-eleventh, and in the temporarily settled districts it varies from 33 to 40 per cent., and that it is now subject to Dak, Road, and Public Works Cesses, amounting to about 13 per cent., it would be excessive to take it at so high a figure as half and half. 28 per cent. would most probably be the maximum, but, in the absence of definite information such as an analysis of the Public Works Cess returns would afford, but which the Government has hitherto withheld from the public, and to disarm all possible cavil, we will, for the purpose of this note, take it at 50 per cent. or the highest figure i. e. half and half of the gross rental. Now to turn to the table. The second column shows that amidst a population of 60 millions there are barely 2,06,576 separate estates. It is not known by how many persons they are held. In some cases several estates are held by the same person, and in others a single estate is held by several co-sharers; assuming for the sake of convenience, in the absence of definite returns, that the two classes balance each other, we shall, we fancy, not be far wrong if we take the total number of estates to represent also the total number of zemindars, i. e. there were just 206,576 Zemindars in the Bengal Provinces in 1852-53. There have been since a great many amalgamations and merging, reducing the total number of estates to 1,48,234 in 1878-79, but the Butwara laws and the Hindu Law of inheritance must have at the same time greatly increased the number of zemindars; but again, in the absence of information, we must leave the changes alone, and confine our remarks to the figures as shown in the Board's returns. The changes effected will not, when defined, materially alter our deductions. Taking the figures as above shown, we have 2,06,576 Zemindars in a population of 60 million, or 1 in every 2909 or in round number say 3000 of the people. Now, out of this total, 43,477 pay and therefore, according to the estimate, receive, at an average, barely four annas and six pies per head, per annum. The Government found these so troublesome and unprofitable that it allowed them to commute their holdings at ten years' purchase, when it declines 25 years purchase for states of a higher figure. A second group of 22,396 persons get 0-11-7½ per head per annum, and a set of 70,057 persons, wax rich on three rupees eight annas and four and three-fourths per annum. We feel convinced that there is no sane man in India who will doubt for a moment that these 1,35,930 persons on an average income of Rs. 2-8-0 per annum, are infinitely worse off than the ryot whose miserable condition the officials so cordially commiserate. In fact, they are ryots in every sense of the word, and earn their livelihood either by farming, or by day labour. Taking the first six headings together, we have a total of 1,97,499 persons

out of a total of 2,06,576 who live from year's end to year's end on an average of Rs. 83-0-11½, or a little under 7 Rs. a month, and these are the monsters who suck the life blood of the ryot, and to knock down whom the officers of Government have buckled on their heaviest armour. Sympathy for the poor and the oppressed, protection of the ryot, the duty of Government, and fifty other political shibboleths of the day, have been brought forth to justify the unholy warfare against these miserable beings on an income which would not suffice for a decent table servant in Calcutta. To certain persons in England whose very existence as members of society depends on the sensational,—who would be civilly dead if they could not bring forth their daily quantum of romance—it may be all very well to descend from popular platforms upon the enormity which these wretches commit in distant lands,—to raise a chorus of owe on the supreme necessity for moral pocket handkerchiefs for them—but we fail to perceive how the highest officers of State, most thoroughly familiar with the people of the country and their conditions and resources, could for a moment harbour the idea that these poverty-stricken zemindars on 7 Rs. a month could, in the presence of the British Indian Government and its stringent laws, of British Judicial and Police officers, in spite of heavy stamp fees, and ruinous law charges, oppress the people by 27 different kinds of illegal cesses. It would be a slur upon their experience and knowledge to suppose that they do not know how the case stands, as it would be an unpardonable insult to them to suppose that knowing it they have deliberately set up a false cry to prejudice public opinion. We do not care to deny that most of the cesses, if not all of them, have been raised in Bengal, even as all the crimes described in the Penal Code have been committed in India; but we believe that no more will the plodding Collector and the astute Commissioner who compiled the list will hold that all of them have been imposed by any one zemindar, than they will insist that any one criminal has anywhere committed all the offences of the Penal Code. Offences against the law are not peculiar to any one community. They are noticeable in every country and in every state of civilisation; only they are more prevalent among some people than among others. This prevalence can be ascertained by reference only to statistical returns, and by comparison of the same with returns from other countries. This is the only test, and we are ready to abide by it with reference to the charge against zemindars for exacting illegal cesses. And in this respect the evidence entirely fails to support the assumption of the Government officials. The criminal returns published in the Administration Reports of the Bengal Government are singularly silent on this point. There are not twenty cases of extortion of illegal cesses to be noticed in them in the course of a year. Nor can this paucity be explained by the assumption that the ryots are afraid to prosecute their oppressors. Those who combine by hundreds and thousands to withhold rent and to drive their zemindars at bay, who are constantly engaged in litigation with their zemindars, who make light of assassinating the naib or breaking the heads of his followers, who have not unoften evinced their delight in converting the zemindars themselves into mince meat, would be the last to sit still under high-handed extortions by them. The fact is, what are in official language called illegal cesses are mutual voluntary adjustments; the zemindar is satisfied with what the ryot cheerfully gives him without trouble, and the ryot readily pays something in lieu of enhancement of rent. And so thoroughly was Sir George Campbell satisfied with the voluntary character of the so-called cesses that he entirely abandoned the crusade with which he started his gubernatorial career.

The second group of our statement contains what may be called the middle-class of our zemindars. They represent a total of 8,638 persons with an average annual income of Rs. 3,210-8-4 or Rs. 229 per month; but most of these persons have parted with their direct power by farming out their estates in Patni, and cannot therefore be very oppressive; at any rate compared to the total, their number is exceedingly

small. Thus we dispose of 2,06,135 persons out of our total of 2,06,576 zemindars under the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal. We have yet 441 persons with an average income of Rs. 72,464 3-25ths. Financially they are well situated to do harm, and, as we happen not to be among them, we would gladly purchase cheap popularity by crying with the officials, "down with them." But are they really the monsters that communistic Commissioners and sentimental Collectors represent them to be? A little insight into the state of the country would have at once shown these officers that most of these *bete noirs* which so much excite their phrenzy are even more incapable of doing harm than they themselves. Most of these big zemindars are annuitants, living on the rents of patnias, and have no more power to approach the ryots than the fabled man in the moon. Thus we hold that the great bulk of the zemindars technically so-called do not, and cannot, commit the mischief which is laid at their door. That there is a large amount of mischief going on in the country, we do not for a moment wish to deny, but it is not the great body of the zemindars who are guilty of it. Among the middle-class of the community there are a great number of Talookdars, Patnidars, Darpatnidars, Sepatnidars and a host of other tenureholders who, having taken their tenures at a heavy price, both in bonuses and in rent, have to recoup themselves in a variety of ways for their outlay, and to them is due a large amount of the oppression which prevail in this country, and it is this class which the Tenancy Bill proposes to multiply by making ryoty holdings saleable. Well off as the ryots are in many parts of the country, there is yet a vast amount of indebtedness, and free sale can only mean a license for the immediate transfer of the ryots' farms to Indigo planters and money-lenders who will become the middle men themselves, liable to no enhancement, but at perfect liberty to enforce rack-rent to the utmost extent possible. In other words the conversion of the ryot to a day labourer is the goal to which the would-be-friends of the ryots would drive them, and well may the poor of this country cry "save us from such friends."

Abstract Statement showing the Number, Jamma, and Average Jamma of Estates, classified according to the amount of Jamma.

	No. of Estates.	Total Jamma.	Average Jamma.
1. Up to 8 annas Rs.	43,457	12,203 15 10	0 4 6
2. Above 8 annas and up to 1 Rs.	22,396	16,236 2 11½	0 11 7½
3. Above 1 Rs. and up to Rs. 10	70,057	2,46,910 1 4½	3 8 4½
4. Above Rs. 10 and up to Rs. 50	31,630	7,56,475 9 7½	23 14 8½
5. Above Rs. 50 and up to Rs. 250	23,435	27,53,069 15 6½	117 7 7½
6. Above Rs. 250 and up to Rs. 500	6,524	22,99,214 12 2½	352 6 9½
Total of 1 to 6	1,97,499	60,83,996 7 10½	498 0 11½
7. Above Rs. 500 and up to 1,000 Rs.	4,315	30,16,629 10 10	699 1 7½
8. Above Rs. 1,000 and up to 5,000 Rs.	3,829	77,45,972 10 8½	2,022 15 7½
9. Above Rs. 5,000 and up to 10,000 Rs.	493	33,99,466 13 11½	6,909 7 9
Total of 7 to 9	8,636	14,162,069 2 9	3,210 8 4½
10. Above Rs. 10,000 and up to 30,000 Rs.	329	50,55,234 15 3½	15,365 7 3½
11. Above Rs. 30,000 and up to 60,000 Rs.	69	29,24,292 1 0½	42381 0 8½
12. Upwards of 60,000 Rs.	43	63,64,782 8 0½	150,646 1 8
Total of 10 to 12	441	1,48,44,309 8 4	72,464 3 2½
Grand Total	2,06,576	3,50,90,575 5 4½	169 13 10½

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY ACT.

As the first of the series of land laws on the model of the Irish Land Act which it is proposed to enact for those parts of the country where the Zemindari system prevails the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, which has been recently passed by the Viceroy's Legislative Council demands a careful and attentive consideration. A Tenancy Bill for Bengal is now pending before the Council, and proposals have been made and enquired instituted having in view the amendment of the Rent Laws of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and of the Punjab. On

the occasion of the passing of the Central Provinces Tenancy Bill Mr. Quinton, the North-Western Additional Member, and His Excellency the Viceroy, took care to explain that that measure was not regarded as a precedent for land legislation for the other provinces, in which the other economic conditions and the relations between landlords and tenants are different. But a straw shows which way the wind blows; and there can be no doubt that legislation for landlords and tenants in other provinces will proceed, as far as possible, on the lines of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act. This measure we are told embodies the minimum of interference in the arrangements between landlord and tenant, which is considered sufficient to give the cultivators of the soil in the Central Provinces protection against exorbitant enhancement of rent and arbitrary eviction. Let us see how is this effected. The Act is based on the assumption that proprietary rights in the Central Provinces are entirely the creation of the British Government, and that therefore the Provinces may be regarded as a *tabula rasa* in consideration of which legislative arrangements between landlords and tenants ought to be made for the protection of the latter. Against this view Mr. Barkley, the Punjab Additional Member, one of the most experienced revenue officers and best men in the Civil Service of the Upper Provinces, protested with all his might. He clearly pointed out that at the period of the introduction of regular settlements when steps were first taken to ascertain the persons to whom proprietary rights belonged, certain instructions were issued in 1853 by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces for the settlement of the Sagur and Nurbada territories which formed a part and parcel of those provinces. These instructions prescribed careful ascertainment and record of all subordinate tenures and interests, and provided for the recognition of all existing rights. Again, when the Nagpur Province which was annexed in 1854 came under regular settlement the principle laid down in these instructions was followed. Mr. Barkley said:—"I considered it necessary to make these remarks as in some of the papers submitted to the Council it has been assumed that proprietary rights in the Central Provinces are entirely the creation of the British Government. In a letter from Mr. Lindsay Neil dated 27th June, 1882, it is not, indeed, assumed, but it is argued at some length, that this is the case. The Lieutenant-Governor in 1853 is likely to have been better informed as to the existence at that time of proprietary rights than local officials 29 years after, more especially as the form of a grant which was adopted was calculated to give rise to the impression that such rights were being conferred for the first time. I do not, however, think that it is a question of much importance whether any proprietary rights existed in the Sagur and Nurbada territories thirty years ago, or in the Nagpore Province 20 years ago. The recognition of such rights as already existed would give them new strength and when these rights were conferred for the first time by the British Government, no one, I am sure, would, now propose to take them away." But the rights of the landowners in the Central Provinces, as in Bengal, were curtailed by the introduction of Act X of 1859, and another step and this time a much longer one—has just been taken in the same direction. The sanad granted to the Malguzar as the landowner in the Central Provinces is called is to the following effect:—"Under the authority of the Government and by virtue of this Sanad proprietary rights and ownership in Mouzah—, Pergana—, Tehsil—, of the—District are vested in—, son of—, and his heirs and assigns according to the terms of Settlement and to the conditions specified in the Wazib-ul-ary (administration paper) and other settlement records." The second para of the Pergana Wazib-ul-ary runs as follows:—"The proprietary rights in this village, which has been bestowed on us by Government, convey to us absolute and complete ownership of the land of all rights and interests except such rights and interests as may be vested in it in others by law and custom hereinafter recorded. We possess the power of transferring our rights to others at will and at the death of

any proprietor his heirs will succeed to his estate according to the provision of law." These documents prove to demonstration that the Malguzars in the Central Provinces possess full and absolute proprietary rights in the villages settled with them subject only to the following conditions:—(1) that they are to pay the revenue and cesses assessed at the settlement; (2) that they are to respect any subordinate rights and interests vested in others by law and recorded at the Settlement.

The authors of the Act under notice lay much stress on the alleged ancient privileges of cultivators in the Central Provinces which, they urge, were interfered with by the introduction of Act X of 1859. Their contention is, however, untenable. Mr. Charles Elliot, now Chief Commissioner of Assam, was Settlement officer of Hoshangabad, and in his Settlement Report of that district writes:—"From all I can learn the position of cultivators in all the neighbouring estates is the same as in Bhopal, and I believe when this district was first ceded to us by the British the state of things was the same. There was no distinction between old and new cultivators but every one was entitled to hold till some one outbid him. And outbidding was the only recognised ground for ouster. It would probably have been thought a hardship if the Patel had ousted any cultivator merely to take his field himself, but I should doubt if any Amil would have paid attention to the cultivators' complaint." This clearly proves that the cultivators of the Central Provinces had no ancient rights in the lands they cultivated. There is not the slightest foundation for the assertion that the introduction of Act X of 1859 curtailed the ancient privileges of the tenants. On the contrary the Act seriously infringed the rights of the land-owners. And the new Tenancy Act proceeds much further in the same direction. There were three main classes of tenants in the Central Provinces—namely, (1) absolute occupancy tenants; (2) conditional occupancy tenants; (3) tenants-at-will. The Act just passed recognises all these three classes and adds to them a fourth, that of sub-tenants. The absolute occupancy-tenant is left by the Act very much as he stands under the existing record-of-rights. His rent cannot be altered during the currency of settlement, except on the ground of an improvement made by the landlord or of a material increase or deterioration of his holding, and he cannot be ejected. His rights are heritable and transferable. In the second class of tenants come the men, who have acquired occupancy-rights under the operation of the twelve years' rule in Act X of 1859. The persons belonging to this class are called in the Act just passed simply occupancy-tenants, and it is provided that their rents cannot be increased oftener than once in ten years. It is left to the settlement officer to fix the rent of the holding of every occupancy-tenant at each settlement of the area in which the holding is comprised, and power is given to the Chief Commissioner to make rules for the settlement officer's guidance in fixing rents. Provision is also made for raising the rent of these tenants during the term of settlement by order of a Revenue-officer on the application of the landlord under rules to be made by the Chief Commissioner. The power of the occupancy-tenant to transfer his holding is restricted to cases where the transfer is made to a person who would be heir, or who is a co-sharer, or is made with the landlord's consent. Tenants-at-will are called ordinary tenants in the Act under notice. The twelve years' rule has been done away with and other means have been devised for protecting all tenants who have not acquired occupancy rights. The method of protection adopted in the Act is that of compensation against disturbance. The rent of ordinary rents may be enhanced by agreement. If he agrees to enhancement demanded by the landlord, he practically gets a seven years' lease at the enhanced rent. If he refuses to agree to the enhancement, the landlord may evict him, but he is entitled to compensation for improvements, and to compensation for disturbance equal to seven times the enhancement demanded on the rent. The right of the ordinary tenant to continue on his holding will become, from the moment he enters on it, hereditary in his family, although

not passing to collaterals. Finally, he has a right to purchase the status of an occupancy tenant by the payment of $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the annual rent. Except in respect of the procedure of the enhancement of the rent there is practically no difference between the position of the occupancy tenant and that of the so-called ordinary tenant under the Act. The rights of the ordinary tenant are heritable and transferable under the same restrictions as those which apply to the occupancy tenant. The Act gives the first right to make an improvement, in some cases to the landlord, in others to the tenant. It enables the landlord to obtain an increase of rent, for any improvement made by him and at the same time it makes him liable to pay compensation to an ejected tenant for any improvements made by the latter. Again, distraint has been practically abolished, under the belief that the greater security given to the tenants under the Act will make them much more eager to retain their holdings, and will render the recovery of rent more easy. In minor matters too concessions have been made to the tenants.

After what has been said above it will not appear surprising that the landlords in the Central Provinces should regard the Act as a one-sided measure. The principle of compensation for disturbance, we are told, is introduced to protect the tenant against capricious eviction; but there was no necessity for importing into India this provision of the Irish Land Act. Sir G. Morris, the late Chief Commissioner, called for a report with statement regarding the number and relative position of privileged (occupancy) ryots. After considering the reports and statements submitted by the Divisional Commissioners, he recorded the following observations:—"The Chief Commissioner is not surprised at the results which a more careful scrutiny of the village papers has shown, our revenue courts are not overwhelmed with suits and applications, the results of quarrels between landlords and their tenantry, and it was only natural to assume that tenants-at-will would very largely develop into tenants with conditional occupancy rights. Hasty generalization from individual cases of sharp practice may have led some officers to think that there was a general determination on the part of landlords to prevent their tenants from acquiring occupancy rights, but there does not appear to be antagonism between the classes. On this point the opinions of Commissioners are unanimous." If so, why disturb the good feeling which now generally prevails between landlords and tenants in the Central Provinces by introducing the principle of compensation for disturbance and set class against class by unnecessary legislation? Moreover, we must not forget what Mr. Hunter so pertinently pointed out in his speech in the debate, that compensation for disturbance is a new experiment in Indian legislation; and that the experiment was first tried by the Irish Land Act of 1870 and did not succeed. We have Sir Stuart Bayley's admission that if the provision of compensation for disturbance fails, the ordinary tenant will be worse off than under the old state of things. Under the operation of Act X of 1859 tenants-at-will were largely developing into occupancy tenants. Why then abolish the twelve years' rule, introduce a new experiment, and put an end to the good feeling which now generally prevails between landlords and tenants in the Central Provinces? Again, the provision which gives an ordinary tenant the right of purchasing the status of occupancy-tenant by the payment of a fixed sum equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ years' rent is a direct infringement of the rights of landlords. We have shown above that the cultivators of the Central Provinces had no ancient rights in the lands they cultivated. The class of privileged (occupancy) tenants was created by a circular of the Chief Commissioner issued in 1865. The Act under notice not only recognises that class, but practically raises all tenants-at-will, who cultivate nearly one-half of the lands returned as tenants' holdings in the Central Provinces, to the status of occupancy tenant. While the rights of the landlords have been so seriously infringed, nothing has been done for them. In the matter of enhancement of rent they will be entirely at the mercy of the Executive Government, which has been empowered

to make rules for the guidance of revenue-officers in fixing rents and distraint has been practically abolished. Can any thing be more one-sided? Mr. Barkley took exception to some of the provisions of the Act as being too stringent against landlords and moved a series of amendments, but most of these were negatived.

THE CONTEMPORARY ON INDIA?

THE July number of the *Contemporary Review* contains an article on the Jurisdiction Bill from the pen of Mr. Lewis Pugh M. P. It is a reply to Sir Arthur Hobhouse's article on the same subject. Mr. Pugh is brother of Mr. Evans, who opposed the Bill in the Council, and has therefore a family interest in the fortune of this measure. Mr. Pugh seeks to pooh-pooh Sir Arthur Hobhouse, but he is so very brief and his arguments so meagre that one really wonders how he has taken the trouble to write on the subject at all. He begins with a quotation from Montesquieu, in contradiction to Sir Arthur Hobhouse's position against "idealistic legislation." He says:—"Montesquieu evidently does not think that uniformity is the highest ideal, passage which has a very close application to the present case, he says: "There are certain ideas of uniformity which sometimes strike great geniuses (for they even affected Charlemagne), but infallibly make an impression on little souls. They discover therein a kind of perfection, because it is impossible for them not to see it; the same weights, the same measures in trade, the same laws in the State, the same religion in all its parts. But is this always right and without exception?" But what has all this to do with Sir Arthur Hobhouse's main contention? He wrote: "The question raised, not by the Government of India, who are only moving on well marked lines, but by the non-official community and their abettors in England, is between two methods of governing India. What good shall we aim at? What ideal shall we set before our eyes? 'Our own supremacy,' says one set of thinkers; 'The welfare of the Indians,' says another." Sir Arthur does not want perfection in legislation all at once—he distinctly says—one thing at a time. Then he takes his stand upon the broad principle, "the welfare of the Indians." Mr. Pugh cannot deny the justice of this principle. He admits that "most right-thinking men will agree that the goal we should aim at—the ideal we should set before our eyes—is the welfare of the people of the country." But he goes on to say that the "strongest advocates of 'our own supremacy' would no doubt, and I believe rightly, hold that it was necessary to maintain that supremacy, if for no other reason, for the welfare of the people of the country, who, so far from forming a homogeneous body properly described by one name, comprise a great variety of races." But equality in the eye of the law is not inconsistent with British supremacy in the East. In that glorious condition is the highest manifestation of that supremacy. The issue raised by Sir Arthur Hobhouse is not therefore "a false one." Mr. Pugh then contends that the question raised is not one between the Government of India and the non-official community. He remarks: "Where is the official community? Few persons have had better opportunities than I have had of ascertaining official opinion in Bengal upon this subject, and I unhesitatingly assert, that official opinion in Bengal is all but unanimous in condemnation of the measure. Neither do I believe that the rest of India is far behind Bengal in this respect. Any doubt as to this will soon be set at rest by a perusal of the reports of the Local Governments upon the Bill which the Government have promised to present to the House of Commons. It is to be hoped that these reports will, in every case, not only represent the opinion of the head of each Local Government, but also embody the opinions of the principal officers under him." But the policy involved is not the policy of Lord Ripon's Government. It is not the policy of any particular Governor, Governor-General, or Secretary of State. It is the policy of the great British nation, consecrated by the practice of years, and promulgated time after time

by the eminent statesman, who swayed the destinies of India, with the full authority and sanction of the Sovereign and the Imperial Parliament. The opinions of the subordinate officials cannot therefore weigh much against such a policy. Mr. Pugh then notices the Meares' case, to which allusion had been made by Sir Arthur Hobhouse:

The cases cited at this point have nothing whatever to do with the question. Let me take one of them: a European was charged before a European magistrate, and convicted; he appealed to the High Court, and the case was heard before two Judges of the High Court, one a barrister judge, and one a civilian judge of great experience, reputed to be an exceptionally good judge of fact. They differed; the latter holding that the evidence for the prosecution was unreliable. A third judge was called in, and eventually the conviction was affirmed. The European community was generally of opinion that the decision was incorrect, and there was much excitement. Whatever may be said about this case, it has nothing more to do with the matter in hand than the Tichborne case has to do with the Criminal Code Bill now before the House of Commons.

The point is this. Sir Arthur Hobhouse wanted to point out that the Independent Britons had always been unreasonable in the advocacy of their class privileges, and the Meares' case was cited by him as affording a good illustration. Mr. Pugh has not been able to rebut this point. He denies that there is any administrative necessity for the Bill:

But it is said that there is both administrative inconvenience and personal indignity resulting from the present law; and in order to show that this is so, we have a quotation from what I presume is a revised edition of Dr. Hunter's speech. What does this amount to? Dr. Hunter had been arguing in the effect that as natives had been deprived of the privilege of burning their widows, and other like privileges, they ought to be compensated by being allowed to try Europeans on criminal charges. Coming down to a lower and more practical level, he said, "Nevertheless, if a distinct administrative necessity had not arisen, I should decline to support a change which must be painful to an important section of the community." In this he was undoubtedly right. But after adverting to the reports of the Local Government, which, by the way, are very far from justifying the present Bill, he goes on to cite instances to prove the administrative necessity. I am sorry that the case of Mr. Dutt has been brought up at all, and I feel sure that Sir Arthur Hobhouse would have left out this instance had he known that Dr. Hunter and the Lieutenant-Governor differed in Council as to the facts, and that difference appeared upon the original report. Dr. Hunter cannot claim much, if any, practical experience of the working of the Act of 1872, whilst no one has had more experience of it than the Lieutenant-Governor; and in his speech he said that there were many facts which he could bring forward to support the connection of a previous speaker that there was no administrative difficulty in connection with the matter. As regards Tagore, his testimony upon this point must be taken to be conclusive. Let us see how it stands as regards the solitary instance in Bombay. The argument is in effect that if a dropped railway scheme were revised, and if Europeans came in to superintend the making of the railway, and if these Europeans committed crimes, and if these crimes were of such a serious character as to require to be tried by the Sessions Judge, and if they were not of such a serious character as to be fit to be tried by the High Court, an administrative difficulty would arise. There are too many "ifs" here for any reasonable man to say that the law ought to be altered to meet such a hypothetical case; and even in case the hypothetical criminal did turn up, the administrative difficulty would be at once solved under the present law by his being sent for trial to the next district, and Mr. Tagore would be relieved from discharging a very unpleasant duty. Dr. Hunter says, that if it were necessary he could multiply examples, but he clearly could not without going into the realms of fiction, as these are admittedly the only two instances in the whole of India. So much, then, for the administrative necessity. I see no personal indignity that either of these gentlemen are suffering under; and if they do think themselves slighted, that can afford no reason for subjecting all the Europeans in India to tribunals which would give them no satisfaction, but would, on the contrary, inspire the strongest possible distrust.

The truth of the matter is this. If the Local Government means to act honestly, it cannot deny the administrative necessity. Of course if the Government wishes to avoid the necessity,

it can do so. It may post an Indian Civilian to a district not inhabited by Europeans, and thus avoid administrative inconvenience. But will this be honest?

We are surprised to observe that Mr. Pugh, while inveighing against "idealistic legislation," proposes a measure, which would be simply fanatical. He says: "If there is an invidious distinction which it is thought desirable to remove, let us give the natives, so far as conveniently may be, the right of being tried by natives. No European can object to this; and if natives show a preference for being tried by their own countrymen, it will much stimulate the demand for native magistrates and judges." Could any practical man with two grains of common sense to rub against one another deliberately make such a proposal as the above? If it were carried out it would plant a more deadly blow against British supremacy than a dozen Ilbert Bills. The people will then be taught that the English are not fit to govern them.

BLACKWOOD ON INDIA.

THE July number of *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine* also contains an article on the Jurisdiction Bill, under the title of "Lord Ripon's Small Measure." It too is a reply to Sir Arthur Hobhouse. It is, however, still more inconsistent than Mr. Pugh's article, which we have noticed above. The writer in *Blackwood* narrows the question to the crime of colour. He thus pictures the condition of a district inhabited by Europeans: "Any one can understand and appreciate the deep reluctance with which a whole district of English planters, with their wives and families, would accept the criminal jurisdiction of a native planted in their midst. Whether it is subject to appeal or not is merely a question of mitigation. There he lives amongst them, alien in race, religion, habits, and sympathies, but vested with that last attribute of power, the power of punishment. Nothing stands between him and its exercise, in cases however false, but his own wish to do justice, and his capacity to discriminate. If neither of these failed him, if both were above suspicion, there remains the inborn antipathy of a white man to be subject, actually or potentially, to a black one; there remains also the political difficulty of maintaining the authority of a handful of whites over a vast population when the symbols and exercise of that authority are thrown away." It would be futile to reason against such arguments as the above. A native Magistrate may be the incarnation of justice, but his colour will go against him. If this is to be regarded as a valid disability, then nothing can remove it. Then the writer bases his argument of exemption upon the relations of the English and the Indians as benefactors and benefitted. He writes:

The facts of conquest and the relations of a victorious to a conquered race are far too harsh and unpleasant for the sentimental doctrinaires of our generation to be called upon to face. But may not the benefactors of the great Indian races retain one small privilege for themselves—the right in criminal cases to be judged and punished by their own countrymen? It is absurd to call that a right of conquest. It is a right of self-preservation. By all means let the Bengalee Baboo assimilate all that Western science can give him; let him learn to administer justice, and become versed in the arts and practice of administration and government. Far be it from us to restrict him to what Carlyle called "a penn'orth of oil to rub him down." But during the process of his development it will be a wise and graceful act on his part to decline the exercise of power over his benefactors, who at present had rather not live under theegis of protection. His enthusiastic patrons, who go to India for a short time with incomes of fabulous amount, and codify and recodify till a legislative monumentum are perennius is lucky if it lasts five years with constant tinkering, are eager to place him in a false position. Their desire for a philanthropic reputation blinds them to the real interests of their unfortunate clients. Even if Sir Arthur Hobhouse is right in thinking that opinion on Indian questions divides itself into two schools,—the ideal of the one being "our own supremacy" with a view to its permanence; the ideal of the other being "the welfare of the Indians," with a view eventually of transferring the empire to them,—still the principle of political justice should dominate either school. Whichever

school is right, the immediate task is the same—viz., to weld together under our administration diverse races and religions, the white man and the black man, the Christian, the Hindoo, and the Mohammadan, the conquerors and the conquered, the artificers of empire with their ultimate beneficiaries.

It is the same spirit throughout—the crime of colour!

The writer seems to have a particular dislike for the Bengali. Ever and anon he breaks out in this fashion:

The Mogul emperor in his palmiest days never ventured to do what is claimed for the Bengalee Baboo now—exercise criminal jurisdiction over Englishmen. From the earliest charter of Queen Elizabeth down to the Battle of Plassey, which laid Bengal at our feet, a century and a half elapsed. British settlements had grown in the meantime, and British courts were firmly established amongst them, to deal out justice to the English. No native attempted the task. He attempted to do so amongst natives in English settlements, but was bribed to desist. After the victories of Clive the English were compelled, reluctantly and gradually, and after several attempts to shirk it, to undertake the administration of justice amongst the natives. The power was in English hand; they had, in the first place, to surprise native administration, gradually replace it, and assume the whole responsibility. The result has been, that it is admitted on all hands that the natives of India have never, in the whole course of history, had a more effective and impartial administration of justice, civil and criminal, as during the last century. We have given them the best in our power; but that is no reason why our own countrymen should be robbed of rights which they value.

The writer evidently forgets that it is a common Sovereign, who now rules both the Englishman and the Indian in this continent.

The writer himself defends the legislation of 1836, when the Native Judges were vested with jurisdiction over European British subjects in civil matters. He says:

An Indian Law Commission and a general Indian Legislature were established, and Macaulay sailed for Calcutta as the first law member of the Governor-General's Council. It soon became apparent that the Royal courts were too few in number to carry on the whole civil litigious business of the country as regards the English. They only existed in the Presidency towns, and the English were scattered all over the country. It was necessary therefore that the courts of the country—that is, those established by the East India Company—should have their jurisdiction extended, so as to include civil cases in which the English were concerned. The only other alternative was to plant special courts all through the country, wherever Englishmen had settled, for their convenience; or to continue to bring all their cases, however trumpery, to the Presidency towns. The change effected was a great one. We had arrived at an epoch in the history of administering civil justice. The wants of the country had outgrown the old system, and the alternative had arisen, that either the English must submit to the existing tribunals, or a new set of tribunals must be established at enormous expense, side by side with the old set, for their exclusive convenience. No doubt a great outcry and clamour were raised. Sir Arthur Hobhouse is quite right in that respect. He is right also in saying that they were overruled. And why? Because a case of urgent political necessity was satisfactorily made out; and if the same could be predicated of the present crisis, the same result would necessarily follow, that the good sense of the English community would teach them to yield—reluctantly it might be, but still with the sense and discretion of men accustomed to self-government. But no case of necessity has even been attempted to be made out, as we shall show further on.

But in 1836 the same objections that are now raised were raised by the non-official European community. As for necessity of legislation in the present case it has been sufficiently explained by Lord Ripon in his speech on the Jurisdiction Bill. The writer adduces as a proof of the moderation of his clients the fact that the non-official community have not opposed the imperial or larger powers upon the Native Magistrates in the Presidency towns by the Act of 1832. He says: "Meanwhile the European community, which had acquiesced in the native magistrates of the Presidency towns being vested with far greater powers (including imprisonment for two years and whipping), thereby showing that their race privilege is not insisted upon when circum-

tances are not considered to render it essential and desirable to do so, raised their voices in one unanimous and prolonged cry of anger, alarm, and astonishment." But with what reason can the European community object to Mr. B. L. Gupta exercising no more power upon a European British subject in the Mofussil than that of sentencing him to three months' imprisonment when he can in the Presidency town sentence him to two years' imprisonment? There is no reason but the antipathy of race. It is the woman's reason—

I have no other than a woman's reason;
I think it is so because I think it is so.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY ON INDIA.

THE July number of the *Nineteenth Century* contains a remarkable article from the pen of Mr. J. Seymour Keay, entitled the "spoliation of India." We have not space for a full notice of it, but in the present article we will take a glance at it. This article strongly bears out the facts and figures advanced by Mr. Hyndman and Mr. Robert Knight on the same subject. Mr. Keay thus begins: "It may be broadly asserted that in all the vast Indian peninsula only a very few limited tracts of country were acquired by right of conquest. The Agra and Delhi districts, the territories of the Peishwa and of Tippe Sultan, and the province of Scinde were conquered territories. They form, however, less than one-seventh part of the whole of British India. Of these tracts, moreover, two were conquered by us, not single-handed, but in conjunction with the military forces of our ally, the Nizam of Hyderabad. With these exceptions, the whole of our Indian Empire was acquired by a very different process. Bengal, Behar, Orissa, the Carnatic, Jhansi, Sattara, Nagpore, Oude, and the Punjab, with an area of 500,000 square miles, were acquired by breach of trust with the Native Powers, without any pretence of granting them an equivalent. Other vast tracts of territory, with an area of about 250,000 square miles, were acquired by us from the Native States, solely on the solemn stipulation that their revenues should be applied for the support of British Subsidiary Forces, to act as the servants of these States, in maintaining their internal tranquillity, a special pledge being at the same time given against any sort of interference with their independence. In this way territories were acquired from Gwalior, Indore, Baroda, Oudh, Mysore, Nagpore, and other States. The northern and western districts of the Madras Presidency were obtained from the Nizam of Hyderabad in return for a similar engagement. But in no case was the contract honestly carried out. In every case, after the districts were made over, the British troops were kept idle, and the Native States were compelled to raise and pay fresh forces, called Contingents, to do their work. These fresh forces, in their turn, were used as hotbeds of British patronage. In the case of the Hyderabad Contingent, no less than five brigadiers were appointed to commands in a force of only 7,000 men, the pay of the European officers alone aggregating no less than 120,000l. annually. Moreover—the revenues of the ceded territories once safe in British hands—not only were the British forces prohibited from serving the Native Rulers, but they were used as standing menaces to these Rulers themselves, instead of as supports to their power. He thus goes on: "I fear it must be held, on an impartial consideration of the facts, that the present character of our Indian administration is very much what might have been expected from its past history; that, after making full allowance for the not inconsiderable benefits conferred on India by its connection with this country, the balance is still woefully against our Indian Government; that it is still an alien bureaucracy living chiefly for itself, with little or no sympathy with the people; that, while sadly unsuitable to the wants of the people, it is ruinously expensive; that its ruinous expense is now only defrayed by a resort to the most merciless expedients; and that the result is poverty, ruin and starvation to the people—which must eventuate in catastrophe to the Government itself." Mr. Keay then remarks:

It may not be generally remembered that much of the taxation levied by us on the Indian people has been to contribute to no less than eight English wars within the last forty years—two with New Zealand, two with China, and one with Russia, Abyssinia, Persia, and Egypt respectively; and that India's revenues are at this moment expended on supporting British agencies in China, Persia, Zanzibar, and Aden—the last-named alone costing an immense sum annually. Besides these, India is charged large sums for military depots in England, and for British warships cruising in Eastern waters. Sir Charles Trevelyan, in his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee on India Finance, which sat in 1873, thus explained the reason:—

We charge Canada, Australia the Cape of Good Hope, and the whole round of the British Colonies, nothing; why should we charge India anything? The only real difference is that Canada or Australia would not hear of it; whereas India is at our mercy, and we can charge her what we like.

When England thus misappropriates the Indian revenues wholesale, it need not be wondered at that her officials on the spot in like manner postpone all native interests to their own. In the 87th clause of the Charter Act of 1833, and in the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, two solemn national pledges were given that natives would be employed equally with Europeans, according to their qualifications. Yet these pledges are virtually a dead letter. Generally speaking, up to this day, if an appointment is worth holding, a British officer is found holding it. A whole consensus of official testimony exists that the natives of India are specially qualified for employment in the highest, and not only in the menial, posts of the great Revenue, Customs, Judicial, Public Works, Police, Forest, and other Departments. Yet how stand the facts to-day? Here is the evidence of Mr. E. F. Harrison, lately Comptroller-General of Accounts to the Indian Government:—

In the Madras Revenue Department, 10,000 natives receive 233,000*l.* In the same department, 109 Europeans receive 128,000*l.*

The average salary of a native is 20*l.* a year, and the average salary of a European is 1,200*l.* a year.

Two years ago Mr. Bright succeeded in obtaining from Her Majesty's Government a Parliamentary return of all moneys paid from the Indian revenues to Europeans and natives respectively, in sums of more than 100*l.* annually. This document officially certifies that while the whole European population in India, exclusive of the rank and file of the army, numbers only 68,000, no less than 25,402 of them hold Government posts, each yielding upwards of 100*l.* a year, for which they draw the enormous sum of 12,776,573*l.* yearly from the Indian Treasury. Moreover, out of these 25,402 persons, no less than 9,037, or about 36 per cent., are non-residents, and these draw 4,006,000*l.* yearly. On the other hand, out of a native population of 200,000,000 there are only 11,231 persons drawing over 100*l.* a year from the revenues of their own country, and these have only 2,367,210*l.* distributed amongst them! It must be remembered, also, that the exhumed return does not reveal one half the income drawn by our countrymen from the squalid Indian peasantry. There must be added the pay of the rank and file of the European army, the cost of Government stores imported from England, the interest on the public debt and on the guaranteed railways, almost exclusively held by Europeans, and the heavy loss by exchange in remittances to this country. With these items and allowances of less than 100*l.* a year, the direct tribute wrong from the Indian Treasury by her disinterested governors amounts up to no less than 30,000,000*l.* yearly. And this is wholly apart from the amount (estimated at 14,000,000*l.*) taken every year by Europeans as profits on exports, imports, insurance, and other branches of trade between this country and India.

We stop here to-day.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE ARRANGEMENTS for the coming International Exhibition in Calcutta are in good and rapid progress. At the last meeting of the Executive Committee Mr. Joubert made a report of the extensive arrangements made by him in England, in the continent, and in America. The Executive Committee also submitted their report. The scope of the Exhibition we observe is being extended. There will be an ethnological exhibition and a horse-show. The Municipality will be called upon to make necessary conservancy arrangements, and the Government and the Police for other arrangements. The only question is that as the whole of the profits of the Exhibition estimated at some four lacs of rupees will go to the pocket of Mr. Joubert, why should the public be made to bear all the burdens?

MAHARAJA KUMAR GIRIJANATH ROY BAHADUR, the heir and representative of the great House of Dinapore attains his majority on the 8th current. He is an intelligent and amiable youth. He is entitled to the hereditary title of Maharaja as the following sanad conferred on his mother in 1875 shews:—

SEEMUTY SHAM MOHINEE OF DINAGPORE

In recognition of the services rendered by you during the late famine in Bengal, I hereby confer on you the title of "Maharane" as a personal distinction. The title of "Maharaja" will be conferred on your next heir and successor subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the time being.

Dated, Simla, the 26th July 1875.

(Sd.) NORTHBROOK.

Viceroy and Governor General.

It will be graceful if the Lieutenant-Governor will give effect to the declaration of Lord Northbrook on this auspicious occasion.

THE GREAT BRITISH NATION has at last spoken out through its great Tribune regarding the Ilbert Bill and Lord Ripon's policy generally, vide the following telegram:—

London, August 2.—A crowded meeting under the presidency of Mr. John Bright to express approval of the Marquis of Ripon's policy in India took place at Willis's rooms last night. The Right Honourable W. E. Forster, Baboo Lal Mohun Ghose, several Indian officials and many members of Parliament were present. Resolutions were adopted expressing confidence in the Marquis of Ripon and complete approval of the legislative measures proposed. Mr. Bright said Mr. Ilbert's Criminal Procedure Bill was an act of justice in fulfilment of promises made in the Queen's proclamation. He attributed the clamour that had been raised against the Bill to jealousy on the part of the Oovenanted Servants and Indian Bar, and he concluded his speech by appealing to the present generation to redress the wrongs of their forefathers.

This was not a packed meeting like that held at the Banqueting Hall of St. James. A counter-movement has been set on foot under the auspices of the Conservatives. The Ilbert Bill is now openly the sport of party politics.

BOTH MANCHESTER AND BIRMINGHAM have spoken out on the Ilbert Bill. We give below the Resolutions passed by the Executive Committee of the Manchester Liberal Association:—

"That this Committee records its hearty approval of the words used by Her Majesty when the Government of India was taken over from the East India Company, viz., that 'Our subjects, of whatever race or creed, shall be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service.'"

"That Mr. Ilbert's bill is a just and wise effort in the direction of complete liberty for our Indian fellow-subjects, and that the endeavour of certain persons to raise up national prejudice in order to defeat the bill is mischievous in the extreme, and likely seriously to retard the growing feeling of sympathy and confidence between the people of India and England."

"That this Committee, therefore, urges the Government to do all its power to ensure the early passage into law of this measure of justice and emancipation."

The Birmingham Liberal Association have passed similar Resolutions.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows:—

With reference to your editorial on the Chittagong case in your issue of the 16th July, I beg to inform you that Mr. E. E. Lewis, Commissioner of Chittagong, who was one of the principal local officers, and who deserved proper punishment in connection with that case, has at last been rewarded with an increase to his pay—viz., from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 2,916-10-8 per month, exclusive of fixed travelling allowance at Rs. 250 a month. While the Chittagong case is still before the public, the Government of India, doubtless on the strong recommendation of the Government of Bengal, have obtained the sanctions of the Secretary of State to the increase of Mr. Lewis's pay, the other Divisional Commissioners are in receipt of Rs. 2,916-10-8 per month. What a commentary on the Chittagong case!

How edifying! This is the way the displeasure of Government is visited upon European officers!

WE REPUBLISH in another column Mr. Morrison's speech at the Bhangulpore Meeting on the Rent Bill, which was to the point and outspoken. Referring to this speech the *Englishman* pertinently remarks:—

It is impossible to study together the history of the Bill and the controversy to which the question has given rise, without seeing that the Government of the hour has marked out the proprietors as victims, and that argument on their behalf is worse than thrown away. The more they protest, the more exacting their persecutors become; the more impregnable their logical position is shown to be, the more keenly they are made to feel that logic has no place in the *sic volo sic jubeo* method of legislation which is the order of the day.

If the Government of India should avail itself of its plenary powers of legislation to pass the proposed Rent Bill, it will be deliberately setting aside a solemn contract entered into by its predecessors and repeatedly ratified by successive administrations, admits of no manner of doubt. It may do so; for it possesses a giant's strength; but it will not do so without destroying absolutely and for ever all faith of the people of India in its engagements, and, for a Government that exists largely by a faith, this is a terrible thing to do.

We do hope that the Government will pause and reflect.

WE ARE glad to observe that the zemindars are up and doing in respect of the new Bengal Tenancy Bill. The Behar Landholders' Association have prepared an elaborate detailed criticism of the Bill in the shape of Notes, which we have had before us for some time past. These Notes have been carefully prepared, and evince a thorough mastery of the subject by the authors

thereof. Of course the Bill is criticized in these Notes from the stand-point of the Behar Landholders. We think it would be well, if the Behar Landholders' Association should publish one or two pamphlets explaining the peculiarities of the land system in Behar on which so much stress was laid in Council, and on which the necessity of fresh legislation is grounded.

IN THE interest of the Education Service, and for the sake of several highly deserving and meritorious officers in the Subordinate Education Department, we drew attention some time ago to what we thought a wrong interpretation of Government orders in regard to promotions, during Mr. Bellett's incumbency as officiating Director of Public Instruction. The Government orders we believe were that whenever it was found necessary or expedient that an officer should be put over the heads of others who were above him, any special points that there might be in his favour should be noted for the information and satisfaction of Government. Mr. Bellett interprets these orders in a very curious way. He takes them to mean that there are to be no supersessions at all and that promotions are to be made strictly in the order in which the names stand on the grade-list. This of course is a very convenient way, especially to an officer in the position of Mr. Bellett, who has little or no personal knowledge of nearly three-fourths of the officers over whom he is placed in authority. His course has simply been to move on the officers from one class to another in the order they come without any reference either to length or character of service. For instance Mrs. M. Wheeler, who entered the service only seven years ago, and whose name by the merest accident stands third in class IV, easily goes up to class III, simply because she occupies the third place, thus superseding nearly twenty officers, who have served twenty years and upwards, among whom are to be found some officers, of great merit. If Mr. MacDonnell, who we are told issued the orders referred to, is satisfied that Mr. Bellett's interpretation of them is correct, we hope he will devise some means to prevent block in promotion in the Education Department.

IT GIVES us much pleasure to announce that Babu Ram Chunder Ghosha F. R. S. L., has in the press "Riga-Veda Sautha, together with the commentary of Sayakaracharya, an elaborate dissertation, a glossary, and translation into the principal vernacular dialects of India." Babu Ram Chunder Ghosha is a devoted labourer in the field of Sanskrit literature, and we wish him every success in his new enterprise.

THE NATIVE CHRISTIANS of Krishnaghur have taken a novel step in regard to present Indian agitation. It has passed a series of Resolutions condemning the agitation and censuring Dr. Banerjee for joining it. We give below the following Resolutions:—

That this meeting is convinced that (as has been the case in Ireland and other countries) political agitations, unless they meet with immediate and unqualified success, engender a spirit of deep and lawless revenge, and ultimately grow into Fenianism, Socialism and Nihilism, all which are most dangerous to the well being of society, and is therefore of opinion, that Native Christians should not join in the political agitations that have been recently set up in this country.

That the British Government is not only the best Government ever enjoyed by this country, but is one of the best Governments existing on the face of the whole earth; that the Rulers, though foreign, are just and impartial, and are fully alive to the interests of the Natives, which it has been their aim always to promote, and that therefore political agitations like those recently set up are uncalled for and needless.

That in the opinion of this meeting the agitations that have been recently set up are most unwise and inopportune, as tending to hamper the hands of Government, which has lately introduced certain measures of reform in the sole interests of the Natives.

That this meeting deeply regrets to find that the Rev. Dr. K. M. Banerjee, whom all Native Christians regard as their venerable chief and patriarch, should have thought it proper to lend the weight of his great name to the agitations recently set up thereby compromising the eminently loyal and peaceful character of Native Christians, of whom he is the universally recognized chief and representative.

That the resolutions now adopted be printed both in English and in Bengali, and be forwarded to the brethren in other districts, with a request that, if they concur in the views expressed in the resolutions, they may signify their

consequence in such manner as may be most convenient in each case.

The times are really out of joint when the venerable head of the Native Christian community is thus openly censured by his younger brethren.

RENT-BILL MEETINGS.

ANAGULPORE.

(From the Englishman.)

The following speech was delivered at the Rent Bill meeting by Mr. Morrisson, in seconding the fourth resolution:

"Gentlemen, I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution just moved by the Kumar-sahib. It is the English translation of it:

"That it is necessary to settle the customary and other rights that govern the relation between the landlord and the tenant, and interfere with freedom of contract, without grave necessity, and to deprive the landed class of valuable and ancient rights, without giving adequate compensation."

There is no dispute as to the truths contained in that resolution. We have to see how far they may be applicable to existing facts and conditions. Is it true, then, that old customs and laws of the land are on the eve of being unsettled, and that contracts are to be overriden, and that compensation is being withheld, even without the approval of pressing necessity?

The speakers before me have dwelt largely, though not exclusively, on the invasion of several ancient rights and customs connected with the landed interest in Bengal and Bihar. I shall confine myself to the consideration of a single instance, I refer to the usages of written contracts, between landlord and tenant, the good old institution, in fact, of pottas and chakras. (Hear, hear.) We are happy in being able to trace its existence, in the remote antiquity, from the earliest literature of the country. We have evidence of its existence in the forms of *sunnud*, *tassulieh*, *potras*, and *chakras*, on leaf, bark and vellum. We are daily bringing evidence of it to the earth's surface, and to the light, in the shape of stone-tablets and copper-plates, from caves and excavations on the sites of temples, palaces, and private houses.

The institution must have been in existence, gentlemen, during the days of the permanent settlement, as you will see, if you care to consult Sections 52, 53, and 54 of Reg. 8 of 1833. (Cheers.) It was then thought to be of the greatest utility and necessity, to the country—to the landlords and ryots alike! The covenants contained in the pottas and chakras of those days were deemed sacred, and regarded as the contracting parties. This view of the matter was maintained one jot throughout the long administration of His Company Bahadur—"Right Honourable" in every sense of the world!—and, in 1859, under the direct government of our gracious Sovereign, the Queen, the same view was maintained, in all matters, in all matters, instead of weakening, had become all the stronger and more established, so to say, in the passing of the Regulations of 1859, compelling the execution of pottas and chakras. Legislation in that respect did not stop even there; in 1865, special registry offices and officers were appointed, to attest the *bona fides* of the documents and to record them, and to "publish them to the world."

But now, gentlemen, how does the Bill propose to deal with pottas and chakras, with your ancient custom of free contract? That Bill would sweep away altogether whatever freedom of choice, or your ryot ever had in the matter of the preservation, declaration, or giving up of any right, connected with land, in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar.

What do you think of these proceedings, gentlemen—can you be feeling that you are being wronged, and that the Government is wronging you? (Applause.) And in proposing a Tenancy Bill, like this new one, has Mr. Ilbert, or, for the matter of that, have any other members of the Viceroy's Council, been able to show the public the existence of that "grave necessity," without which measures so grave, so crushing, so extraordinary are wholly unjustifiable? Are we not, both ryots and landlords, at this very moment in peace in this our lovely province of Behar? Had not our ryots all that they had ever asked, or wished for in the law of 1859? Do they complain, or ask for more? One is really puzzled to find out what has brought upon us a thing like Mr. Ilbert's Bill, No. 2, unless it be that we are being "paid off" by the administration of the Chief Justice's manly minute on the Rent Bill, which it was put in *petto*! (Cheers.)

I repeat, gentlemen, if you remember, gentlemen, Mr. Ilbert made some remark, about the wisdom of continuing legislation to existing wants and necessities, and leaving the outgrown future alone, to be dealt with by those who will be at the head of affairs—on the principle, "Gentlemen, of the day is the evil thereof!"

His Excellency the Viceroy, however, was understood, in his reply, to go a little way beyond Mr. Ilbert's theory—he, that is to say, His Excellency, would not wait for but would anticipate the future. Now see how His Excellency and the supporters of the Bill, do anticipate and provide for the yet unborn ryots of Bengal and Bihar. (Hear, hear, hear.)

The zemindar, of course, must come up first for orders—he is to be directed of his "proprietary right" in the soil. The ryots, then, to be vested in—shared between the full-blown ryots of "occupancy ryots," and that modest little pudding (now being introduced to the world by Mr. Ilbert as) the "ordinary ryot." At first, the former, and a little while after the latter also, shall have the right to sell, bind, mortgage, and transfer their jobs to strangers, in any way they may please: the remainder will have no right to interfere, excepting in the matter of paying off their debts! He will have no right, in fact, a store of pay master-general for the whole of the ryots; and his reward will be the right of pre-emption, which under the Bill means, and can only mean, that he will have, as his money's worth, something, that is to say, an "occupancy job," the power of enjoying which, however, will be somebody else's—never his own. (Laughter.)

Now do Mr. Ilbert and the noble Marquis know anything at all about the habits and home life of those ryots? I shall like the liberty to answer for them—"nothing at all!" Let me tell them this—about the Behari is far better off, as he is at present, than he will be with the right of transfer, &c., that await him. The fact is, he is the most reckless and improvident fellow on the face of the globe; and a shrad,

or a wedding, followed up by a season or two of bad harvest will more than suffice to take the new proprietorship out of his possession. He will get into the hands of the *bannish* and village *modie*, and they will find the ways and means, very shortly, of divesting him of his "occupancy job;" and—and he will have, then, become promoted to the high dignity of a day labourer, a *coolie*! (Applause and laughter.)

So much for the Bill's provision for the "unborn millions" of Behar: behold the wisdom of altering the ancient laws and customs of the land! (Renewed laughter.) Permit me, gentlemen, to say a word here about the Permanent Settlement, and the folly that would destroy it. (Hear, hear.) The great Cornwallis was neither a fool, nor a traitor to his country. He had his eye as much on the future, as on the pressing necessities of his own time, when he granted the glorious *dumami*! Why should the Englishmen of to-day think less favorably of their great countryman than do the natives of India? He established system and order in the newly subjugated provinces, and filled the treasury with revenue, increased a hundred fold, and made permanent too, against all the vicissitudes of time and the seasons. He brought peace and prosperity to those provinces; and made them the envy of the neighbouring, unconquered States—rendering their subjection *easy* in the future. He succeeded most nobly in converting secret discontent into honest, open loyalty—enemies into friends; and finally, he succeeded by that great master-stroke, the Permanent Settlement, in binding you, the princes and landowners of Behar and Bengal, for ever to the Throne of England and the English nation with the bond of reciprocal interest and heaven blessed gratitude! (Loud applause.) Gentlemen, the wisdom of Lord Cornwallis' large-hearted policy, was well tested in this our very district in 1857. Look around you, and see how many there are in this assembly—Beharites one and all!—sons of brave and loyal fathers, whose a generous and just Government had honored with princely honors, for their devotion to it in its day of trial. (Applause.)

Before I conclude, I should like to dwell a little on the subject of "compensation"—that compensation, which according to every principle of justice and equity, should have allowed the privation of so many rights to you. But you will look in vain in the Tenancy Bill for any compensation at all—to the *zemindar* I mean. On him devolves the pleasant duty of paying everybody, as I have already told you, without receiving anything in return. He will be required to compensate the future "ordinary ryot" for his "high cultivation" and "latent fertility," and what not besides—you must take a trip to England to learn "high farming," to find out what these fine terms mean? And the most compensate the *bannish* and the *modie* classes (by a turn at the scientific game of "pre-emption") for helping those occupancy ryots to ruin themselves; and he will then have obtained what? Not an occupancy ryot's right; he will, in fact, have obtained *nothing*, as I have already tried to explain to you.

Seriously, gentlemen, under Mr. Ilbert's Bill, you will cease to become proprietor, or master, in any sense or shape—you are to be treated worse than your own ryot; for he, good man, is protected against any adverse occupancy claim on the side of his *khatidars*, whereas you might purchase an occupancy job ten times over, and be just where you were, before you made the purchase! (Shame!) The fable of the *sampachchoondar*, snake and muskrat—a disgusting fable, though of your own fair land!—is about to be realized in your own persons: "swallow and die, or let go, and get blind!" There is no escape from the situation; or rather, there will be none, when once you have been fairly put into it; therefore avoid it by protest, and timely representation, humble, and yet firm.

Another parting word, gentlemen. Mr. Ilbert with the laudable desire—but at the cost of other people—of creating a footing, even for the "ordinary ryot," in the zemindaries of Bengal and Bihar, has tried to incorporate some of his own ideas and experiences of English farming into the provisions of his notorious Bill, No. 2. Now the condition of things in a cold, northern land, like England, or Ireland, is entirely different from the condition of things in your own bright "land of the sun." There, owing to the poverty of the soil, a farmer would, in the case of a lease of even three years, have to invest, if not the whole, at least a good portion of his little fortune—in deep ploughing, chemicals, and extensive artificial and natural manures, before he could hope to get a remunerative return from the land, in the shape of a single crop in the season. But here, what will a ryot of three years do—let it be a *reasonable* supposition—for the land? He will never go beyond a four or six inch depth of ploughing done, as you are aware, with the rudest and cheapest contrivance, in the form of a *plough*. And as for manuring, he will trust to "God's fertilizing sun" and "fattening rain," to do that; and—and he will get three bumper crops out of that field, too, in a single year or season! But, then, things cannot continue *ways so*. At the end of the third year, the land will have become exhausted, and will need a *year's rest*. It will be, then, that that fine gentleman, Mr. Ilbert's "ordinary" will present his little Bill for "compensation!" Let us see for what? For it may be "latent fertility;" but most certainly for "natural exhaustion!" (Hear! and laughter.) Gentlemen, I must make room now for other and better speakers." (Applause.)

At the conclusion of his address, the speaker was requested by many Rajas and native gentlemen present, to allow his speech to be published in the newspapers. He, thereupon, handed over his notes to a gentleman connected with the local press. The present is nearly a verbatim report taken on the spot.

RAJSHAHY.

An influential meeting of the landholders of the district Rajshahy was held in the circuit house at Nattore on Sunday last the 30th July. Almost all the landholders of the district were present at the meeting either personally or by proxy; and Raja Pramatha Nath Roy Bahadur of Dighapatiya was in the chair.

The following resolutions were passed. Resolution 1. That this meeting is of opinion that the new provisions contained in the Bill without giving any thing in return, curtail the existing legal and customary rights of the landlords for the purpose of giving to the tenants advantages which they have never asked for, and that therefore such provisions are one-sided and unjust.

Resolution 11. In the opinion of this meeting these provisions of the Bill will not be an unmixed good to the tenants, but be positively injurious to the landlords and will foster litigation to such an alarming extent as to be decidedly detrimental to the welfare of both the sections of the landed class, therefore this Meeting humbly place on record their unqualified protest against these provisions of the Bill.

Resolution III. That a committee with power to add to their number, be appointed to represent to the Legislature the objection of the landholders of Rajshahy to these provisions and to propose any suggestions they may think fit. That the committee be further authorized to consult, co-operate and act in unison on behalf of the landlords of Rajshahy with any person or body of persons, or to raise funds for the purpose of furthering the objects of this meeting.

Resolution IV. That the following gentlemen be appointed to form the committee with power to add to their number: Raja Pramatha Nath Roy Bahadur, Babu Raj Kumar Sirkar, Babu Kali Mohun Moitra, chief adviser to the Nattore Junior branch, Babu Giridhar Roy, Dewan to Raja Kristender Roy of Bolihar, Babu Shoshi Phoon Roy (Dabhati Dewan), Babu Govind Prasad Sukul, Chaudhury Fazler Bahaman Khan; and Babu Raj Kumar Sirkar be appointed Secretary and Treasurer to the Committee.

Darlington's Pain-Curer has been found to be certain cure for Pains on the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, & Eruptions on the Skin. May be had retail or wholesale, direct from their Establishment, 49, Dhurumtollah, Street, Calcutta, Beware of other worthless imitations.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS GREAT VALUE AS A NUTRIENT FOR WEAKLY CHILDREN.—In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition often observed in children, the surprising efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by Dr. Edward Carey: "It is in the diseases incidental to childhood that mainly depend on the mal-assimilation of the food in the pale cachectic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhausted the whole range of alternatives and tonics, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body when none can be borne; it furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner; and administered as it is in Holland to the delicate and puny child, who, though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favor the development of disease, its extraordinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength which were before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are acquainted." Dr de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co, 77, Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 4th August, 1883.

Our commercial market has continued flat, and hardly has any transaction of interest transpired, want of animation counteract all inducements which uneasy money market could offer.

Pieces-goods.—This market remained dull not quite unusual at this time of the season, the only difference there is that large stocks are held by the dealers, until these are cleared out, they will not be in a position to commence purchases, hence transactions for forward delivery for October and November are preferred.

Yarn.—Import kinds have not been in enquiry, country manufactures found buyers at previous rates. Exports.—In country produce transactions have rather been confined within narrow limits.

Tea.—At the auction sale held on the 2nd August 15438 chests were offered but only 15273 sold. There was fair spirit but the quantity being more than the demand, concessions had to be made in prices, and several parcels had to be withdrawn.

Oil-seeds.—Limited transactions in Linseed at slightly advanced rates. Rape and Poppy seeds were in demand but the market is almost bare of them.

Wheat.—A fair amount of business done and prices have advanced 1 to 2 annas per maund. Rice.—Low qualities being in less demand prices have declined 1 to 1½ annas per maund. Whilst for good qualities there has been no change.

In Jute—transactions have been very limited this year in the new crop for forward delivery—as the prices are considered high enough to induce operations.

MONEY.—Money has become easy and available in the open market on deposit of Government Securities at 4 per cent. while the minimum rate at the Bank of Bengal is 5 per cent. Government securities have rather been dull and nothing of importance transpired in them and prices were unsettled and at the close ruled as follows:

4 per cent. ... 98-11
4½ per cent. ... 103-4 at 103½ nominal
Joint-stock shares have rather been in less inquiry notwithstanding easy money market.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
H. H. Ramayengar Esq., French Rock	1	0	0
Ex. Engr. N. B. S. R., Ranaghat Bhugwanzola ..	6	0	0
Akola Native General Library	13	4	0
W. R. Larmine Esq., C.S., Cuttack	19	14	0
I. C. Panro Esq., Fureedpore	5	0	0
Literary Club Mission School, Jounpore	13	4	0
Jegonnath Barooah Esq., Joreh	13	4	0
Baboo Nogenra Nath Chatterjee, Goborlanga ..	7	3	0
" Thakoor Persad, Barriely	6	0	0
" Jowla Persad, Allahabad	20	0	0
" Prokash Chander Dutt, Cachar	13	4	0
" Preonath Chatterjee, Julpigore	8	0	0
" Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, Pooree	6	10	0
" Behary Lal Roy, Mymensingh	6	10	0
" Kally Coomar Sandyal, Marwara	10	0	0
" Omhica Churn Sircar, Magura	10	0	0
" Jogendra Nath Mookerjee, Pakour	6	10	0
" Mothoora Nath Guho, Teghoria	3	5	0
" Gobind Chander Ghosal, Sehor	6	10	0
" Noho Coomar Bhattacharjee, Shajadpore ..	8	4	0
" Monoharry Lal Shome, Chinsurah	2	0	0
" Modosoodon Mookerjee, Sultanpore	13	4	0
" Bokunt Nath Dutt, Shibpore	13	0	0
" Gunguli Nath Mookerjee, Bankipore	20	0	0
" Ram Churn Indro, Doulatgunge	10	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette, —2nd August, 1883.

General—24th July—In supersession of order of 13th March last, Baboo Anund Chunder Sen, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Backergunge, privilege leave from 2nd May to 12th July, 1883, inclusive.

25th July—Baboo Khagendranath Mitra, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Manbhoom, on leave, is transferred to Khoorna, and is posted to the sudder station of that dist.

26th July—Mr R F Rampini, Offg Superdt and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, furlough for eight months, from 31st inst.

27th July—Mr C A Samuella, Offg Magte and Colr, Bankoora, to act in second grade of Magtes and Colrs, from 25th April last.

28th July—Mr F H B Skrine, Offg Magte and Colr, Gya, to act as Magte and Colr, Moorshebad, during absence of Mr H Mosley.

30th July—Baboo Doorgamohun Ghose, Sub-Depy Colr, Backergunge, leave for three months, in extension of leave granted 18th ult.

31st—Mr A H Collins, Offg Jt Magte and depy Colr Rampore Hat, Beerbhoom, on leave, is transferred to Hazaribagh, and is posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Mr Douglas White, Barr-at-law, to act as Depy Superdt and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, during absence of Mr G C Kilby.

Mr J Boxwell, Magte and Colr, Darbhanga, to act as Magte and Colr of Gya, during absence, on depute, of Mr W Kemble.

Mr J C Price to act as Magte and Colr of Darbhanga, during absence, on depute, of Mr J Boxwell.

Police—27th—Mr C Raban, Asst Superdt of Police, is posted to the dist of Bhagulpore, on being relieved of his present apptmt as Offg Dist Superdt of Police of that dist.

Mr C Raban, Asst Superdt of Police, Bhagulpore, to act as Dist Superdt of Police of that dist during absence of Lieut-Col W L N Kayvett.

28th—Mr G H French, Asst Superdt of Police, leave for three months in extension of leave granted 16th Jan'y last.

30th—The services of Mr L St John Brodrick, Offg Asst Superdt of Police Saran, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Home Dept.

31st—Mr C E Gould-bury, Offg Dist Superdt of Police, Manbhoom, leave for one month, from date he availed himself of it.

Registration—30th July—Moulvi Aulad Hossain, Tempy Rural Sub-Regtr of Srinagar, in Dacca, is confirmed in that apptmt.

31st July—Baboo Jadunath Mukerjee to be Rural Sub-Regtr of Gaibanda, in Rungpore, from 1st Sept, 1883, from which date the Sub-Div'l Officer of Gaibanda will cease to be in charge of the Registration Office.

Education—27th July—Baboo Mahes Chandra Chatterjee, Addnl Depy Insp'r of Schools, Burdwan, acted in the fourth class of the Bengal Sub-Educl Service, from 26th March, 1883, to the date on which he was relieve of his apptmt as Offg Depy Insp'r of school of that dist.

Opium—31st July—Mr C M Jerdon, Sub-Depy Opium Agent, is appointed to act as Sub-Depy Opium Agent of Cawnpore, from the date he joined that apptmt.

Mr W D Ridsdale, Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Ghazipore, to be Sub-Depy Opium Agent of Faizabad, from date he joined that apptmt, vice Mr T A M Gennos, dead.

Mr C Peterson, Offg Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Cawnpore, to act as Sub-Depy Opium Agent of Ghazipore, from the date on which he joined that apptmt.

Advertisements.

Notice.

Wanted a Head-master for the High Class English School at the head quarters of the Jajpur sub-division in district Cuttack on Rs. 50 per mensem. An experienced graduate shall have preference. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 20th August 1883.

Jajpur school, the } KOMUL NATH GHOSE
21st July 1883. } President L. C. P. I., Jajpur.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that all claims against Government for work done upon the Diamond Harbour State Railway (Engineering Department) which remain unpaid must be presented at my Office before noon on Saturday August 11th, 1883. Any claim not presented by the above date will be repudiated.

F. M. WEEDON C. E.
Executive Engineer.
Diamond Harbour,
State Railway,
Sonarpore.

WANTED.

By the Road Cess Committee, Tipperah, a District Engineer on a Salary of Rs. 300 per mensem, rising by an annual increase of Rs. 50 per month to Rs. 400 with a travelling allowance of not more than Rs. 100 per month for travelling at a distance of not less than 5 miles from Comillah for 30 days in every two consecutive months. Applications stating age, qualifications should be sent with testimonials to the Undersigned on or before the 10th September 1883.

N. B.—None need apply who do not possess the necessary qualifications of an Executive Engineer of the P. W. D.

SHIB CHUNDER AICH,
Vice Chairman,
or Chairman Road Cess
Committee, Tipperah.

ROAD CESS WORKS RUNGPORE.

Tenders are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to Monday the 26th August 1883 for supply within 31st May 1884, of 1,25,000 c ft of Jhama and Pucca Brick Metals, broken into cubes of not more than 1½ inch in every direction on the Siders of the Tajhat and main Station Roads within the Rungpore Municipality.

2. Suitable Brick fields are available at short distances from each Road the length of each Road being a little above 3 miles.

3. Tenders will be received for either the whole or for a part of the supply, but each tender must be accompanied by an earnest deposit of Rs. 100; the words "Tender for supply of metals" being noted on the cover.

4. The party whose tender is accepted will be required to sign a deed of contract according to P. W. D. Rules.

5. The Chairman of the Road Cess Committee does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. Any farther information may be had on application to.

Rungpore, An- } ASUTOSH LAHIRI, B. C. E.
gust 2nd, 1883 } District Engineer.

NOTICE.

Wanted immediately a Draftsman and Estimator on a salary of Rs. 60 (sixty) per mensem for the Road Cess Department, Maldah. None need apply who cannot draw plans and sections from field Books neatly and Estimate therefrom. The applicant if already in service, must apply through the Head of his Department.

District Engineer's Office, } JOGENDRANATH GHOSE,
Maldah, } District Engineer,
The 18th July, 1883. } Maldah.

THE BLOOD IMPROVER.

Prepared according to the receipt of Dr. B. L. Ghose, a. m. c. n., who has been practising medicine for the last 31 years. This preparation has been pronounced by competent professional men to be the best remedy for all venereal and mercurial affections and other diseases caused thereby. It is far superior to Sarsa and other known medicines of the kind. It is extensively used in all parts of India including the chief towns of the three Presidencies.

Price, Rs. 2; packing, annas 4, per bottle.
Liniment.—An infallible oil for all diseases of the skin venereal and otherwise.

Price, annas 8; packing, annas 2.
B. L. GHOSE & CO.,

MARVEL LITERATURE.

Reynold's, Lytton's, Cooper's and Dicken's Novels (6d.) each 5 annas. List on application.
One Set Penny Cyclopædia with Supplement 2 vols. Rs. 25.
Cyclopædia of Wit and Wisdom ans 10.
Hallam's Literary history Vols 3, 4, at 1 Re each.
Macaulay's England in 2 vols Rs 4, Essays 2 vols Rs 2-8.
Beane's Comparative Grammar of the Modern Aryan languages of India vols I, II, Rs 8.
Men whom India has known with Supplement 1874-78. Madras, Rs 7.
India in 1880 by Sir Richard Temple Rs 7.
Williams Sanskrit Grammar. Rs 4.
Tagore law, T. Mitra on Hindoo Widow Rs 7.
Smith's Mercantile law, 8th edn, Rs 10.
240-4 Bow Bazar St. Calcutta, A edarnath Banerjee.

INDIAN NATION.

A weekly journal of politics, Literature,
Science and Art.

A paper of the above name and description will be published on every Monday and the first number will be issued on Monday the 13th August next. It will be a high class English journal. Rate of subscription will be Rs. 2 a year inclusive of postage, as well in town as in the mofussil. Price of a single copy will be 2 pice only. Subscriptions are payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Manager, Indian Nation 55 Mulanga Lane, Bow Bazar, Calcutta, 6 August 1883.

MAN METAMORPHOSED.

The most wonderful and interesting Novel of the day. 100,000 copies sold in France, price, Re. 1-12.
Three Ways of Living, As. 10. MONEY & Co., 71, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, in his sale room in the Court House, on Saturday the 1st of September next at the hour of twelve O'clock at noon pursuant to a decree and order of the said Court made in suit No. 777 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine [wherein Sib-kristo Dutt was Plaintiff and Toolseedas Chunder was defendant] and dated respectively the twenty-sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty and twenty-fifth day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three the following properties:

Lot 1.—All that message, dwelling house, tenements, hereditaments and premises together with the piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation fourteen cottahs, be the same a little more or less situate at and being premises No. 34 Banstolla Street, in the Town of Calcutta and bounded on the north by Sook Lall Johurry's Lane, on the south by Banstollah Street, on the east by the Thakoorbatty and land belonging to the Chundee and Addy family and on the west by the tenanted land of Protap Chand Johurry.

Lot 2.—All that message, house, hereditaments and premise together with piece or parcel of land whereon the same is erected and built containing by estimation five cottahs more or less, being premises No. 3 Sook Lall Johurry's Lane in the Town of Calcutta and bounded on the north and west by the dwelling house of Sook Lall Johurry, on the south by Sook Lall Johurry's Lane, and on the east by the tenanted land of Khetter Khettry.

Lot 3.—All that message house hereditaments and premises together with the piece or parcel of land whereon the same is erected and built containing by estimation four cottahs more or less being premises No. 8 Sook Lall Johurry's Lane in the town of Calcutta and bounded on the north by Sook Lall Johurry's Lane, on the south and east by the dwelling house No. 34 Banstollah Street and on the west by the tiled huts belonging to Behary Lal Sircar.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at Registrar's Office in the High Court and also at the office of Messieurs Watkins and Whatkins at No. 2 Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, on any date before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

Watkins and Watkins
Attorney for Cover Opendro
Chunder Chowdhary the
assignee of the plaintiff,
High Court, Original Jurisdiction, Calcutta the 19th
July, 1883.
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

Thoroughly reliable and trustworthy.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES AND OTHER SUNDRIES

Imported from the best known Manufacturers of
LONDON, AMERICA AND GERMANY,

SUPPLIED BY

L. V. MITRA & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail.

Homoeopathic Chemists, Booksellers and Publishers

Under the Patronage of

THE LEADING HOMOEOPATHIC PRACTITIONERS OF

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY AND MADRAS,

1, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

(Opposite E. B. Railway Station.)

A large and Varied Stock constantly on hand.

Terms.—Liberal to Trade and to charity. Descriptive Catalogues on Application.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY ESTABLISHED 1809.

President :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K. T.

Vice-Presidents :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K. G.

Authorized Capital £3,000,000
 Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
 Paid-up Capital £500,000

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and
 Reserves at 31st December 1881.

Life Assurance Fund £3,112,590

Annuity Fund £3,95,515

NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

INDIAN BRANCH

Chief Office for India. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

J. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., Receiver, High Court.

W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.

ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India :—ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., Calcutta.

All sorts of Assurances are effected in this Office. Table of Annual premiums for a special number of years for the Insurance of Rs. 1000 to be paid at death. The policy containing in force the premiums have been exhausted.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments	By 15 payments	By 20 payments	Age next Birth-day
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
20	62 2 0	46 8 0	39 0 0	20
25	64 12 0	48 8 0	41 0 0	25
30	68 8 0	51 10 0	44 0 0	30
35	73 8 0	56 0 0	47 12 0	35
40	79 8 0	61 0 0	52 2 0	40
45	86 0 0	66 10 0	57 8 0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age. Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000. Without profits.

Policy payable at death to his heirs if it happen sooner, or on the Anniversary of the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining.										Age next Birth-day	
Age next Birth-day		age 60			age 55			age 50			Age next Birth-day
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20		32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25		36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30		42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	30
35		50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	35

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

GUARANTEED! GUARANTEED!! GUARANTEED!!!

Just Landed from Lord Clive and "City of Manchester."

42 Sorts of American Vegetable Seeds with portrait and instructions for sowing upon each kind of Seed in imported packets, per packet, Rs. 6.

25 Sorts of Choice American Flower Seeds, per packet, Rs. 5.

15 Sorts of very double and all double Flower Seeds, per packet, Rs. 3-8.

12 Sorts Choice Flower Seeds, made up here, per packet, Rs. 2-8.

20 Sorts of Choice and Selected Flower Seeds, made up here, per packet, Rs. 3.

60 Sorts of American Vegetable Seeds, made up here, which includes 9 or 10 kinds of Cabbages or Kohun, per packet, Rs. 10.

Potatoe Seed, a Novelty Seed similar to our Till at Rs. 3 per tola.

Cotton Seed, long staple, at Re. 1-8 per seer.

Superior Patna Cauliflower Seed, at Re. 1 per tola.

12 Kinds of Field Crop Seeds and Cereals, per packet, Rs. 2.

Durable Hedge Seed (osage orange), at Re. 1 per tola.

Price List of Seeds, furnished free of charge.

Free descriptive catalogue of plants Seed, 2 annas.

Illustrated Krishni Tatwa, vol. 5, per year, Rs. 3-6.

Ditto ditto vols. 1 to 4 bound, Rs. 4-10.

Drabyagoon Tatwa, yearly subscription, Rs. 2.

TERMS CASH.

NETTO G. CHATTERJEE.

Pikeparah Nursery, Calcutta.

TO LET—A Two-storied House at Tallah B. Chatterjee's Street, suited for a Hindu Zemindar with zenana apartments, apply, P. K. Mookerjee, Tallah.

HIGH COURT RECEIVER'S OFFICE.

Estate—Kristo Mohun Mitter.

Umbica Churn Mitter.

V.

Khetter Mohun Mitter and others.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday the 10th day of August next at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the Receiver of the High Court will put at his office for Lease the under-mentioned Zamindari, Talooks, Lands, and Premises belonging to the above estate on the terms and conditions which may be ascertained on application to him or to,

WATKINS & WATKINS.

Attorneys for the Receiver.

Lot 1.

In Zillah 24-Pergunnahs.

Mouza Ranaghat in Pergunnah Hateaghar, Touzee, No. 596.

Lot 31.—Mouza Ranaghat, Touzee No. 1317.

An eight annas share of Mouza Radhacantpore &c., in Pergunnah Shahapore, Touzee No. 417, with Ticca Mehals.

An eight annas share of Khas Potittands at Radhacantpore, with Khallary and Hokook Ticca Mehals.

A sixteen annas share of Neiz Ticca Mehals at Radhacantpore.

Jummaie Ticca Mehals at Mouza Luckhinarainpore in Pergunnah Shawpore, Khallary Mehal.

A fourteen annas share of Turuff Kalikapore in Pergunnah Boridhaty, Touzee No. 378, with Hokook Ticca Mehals viz, sixteen annas share of Turuff Kalikapore.

Ditto of purchased Lacraj Mehals—

An eight annas share of Shairath Mehal—

Jammaie Ticca Mehals.

A sixteen annas share of Mouza Bhuggobanpore Turuff Ramessurpore in Pergunnah Hateaghar.

An eight annas share of Mehal Chuck Turuff Kallynagore in Pergunnah Hateaghar, consisting of Chuck Bagmaree and purchased Chuck.

An eight annas share of Turuff Shahazadahpore in Pergunnah Moydah, consisting of Chuck Hissa Khago. Durmourassee Chuck, Mouzah Ranaghat, Mehal Khorbill in Pergunnah Hateaghar.

Chuck Gorankatty, Mouzah Casynagore, Pergunnah Hateaghar.

Three annas and four gundahs share of Chuck Kharree in Mouza Kharree and Pergunnah Kharree with Mehal Tawfir Bazantpi and Pattalie Ticca.

A three annas and four gundahs share of Chuck Nalooah, Mehal Khorbill in Mouzah Nalooah, Pergunnah Hateaghar.

A five annas and five gundahs share of Mehal Dowl in Mouzah Kharree, Chuck Kharree, Pergunnah Kharree.

Putnee Mehal Turuff Suthal in Pergunnah Magoora, consisting of Mouzas Majeerant Bouckbarria and Dhock ragatcha.

Mourassee Mehal Kamar Pole &c., in Pergunnah Mooragatcha with Dupteer, Sormijamee and Lakraj Lands.

A ten annas thirteen gundahs one cowrie and one kranti share of Mehal Bundokee in Pergunnahs Hateaghar and Boridhaty, with ten annas thirteen gundahs one cowrie and one kranti share of Mehal-Izmalee, purchased Mohutram and Brommotter.

A ten annas thirteen gundahs one cowrie and one kranti share of Ticca Lands at Callynagore.

A ten annas thirteen gundahs one cowrie and one kranti share of Ticca Land at Bungshedharpore.

Ditto of Debutter Mehal.

Ditto of Ticca Lands at Alipore.

A sixteen annas share of Mehal Kanoongo.

Ticca Mehal at Sittagachee

Purchased Brommotter Lands

Mehal Muddhome Bhudhoo

Garden at Domeparrah, Joynagar

A Garden with Tenanted Land, situate at

Peepulputtee Lane, Bhowanypore, in Dhee

Punchannogram,

Lot 2.

In Zillah Rajshae.

1. Two annas share of Kismut Bhurrutpore &c. Tuppy Chawpollah Touzie No. 444 let out in Putnee lease.

2. Two annas share of Kismut Neiz Halsha Do. Do. Do.

3. Two annas share of Kismut Nundo Roypore Tuppy chopola, Towzie No. 445.

4. Two annas share of Kismut Nuncoory Nusker Tuppy Koosumly, Touzee No. 472 let out on Putnee lease.

Putnee Mehals.

5. Mouzah Falia &c. Tuppy Bash let out on Durputnee lease.

6. Twelve annas share of Mouzah Issur Burriah Tuppy Bash let out on Durputnee lease.

7. Dhee Nooroolabad Pergunnah Callygram.

8. 5 annas 7 gundahs and 1 cowrie share of Mouzah Burgatchee with Hant Burgatchee Pergunnah Nuskerpore let out on Durputnee lease.

9. Twelve annas share of Talook Dullabpore, Pergunnah Nuskerpore Turuff Tuttehpore, Kismut Bulloo Deear and Kismut Bulladear.

10. Twelve annas share of Kismut Bhubun Nagore &c. Khareeja Talook Doolubpore Pergunnah Nuskerpore.

11. Five annas and ten gundahs share of Kismut Doorgadoho Polent Nuskerpore Pergunnah Taherpore let out on Durputnee lease.

12. Eight annas share of Mouza Kharilo Putropore and Mouza Patropore Ekdeha, Kismut Kalooparrah and also five annas and ten gundahs share of Madhy-parrah Nuskerpore Pergunnah Tahirpore let out on Durputnee lease.

13. Mouzah Chaiesarra Akdeha Nuskerpore Pergunnah Taherpore and Mouzah Sozoneypore Akdeha, Pergunnah Dhamila let out on Durputnee lease.

14. Turuff Konparrah Nuskerpore Pergunnah Taherpore let out on Durputnee lease.

15. Purchased Jote in Tuppy Chappoyla Nundo Roypore let out on lease.

16. Purchased Lackraj in Mouzah Futtehpore let out on Mowrassee lease.

In Zillah Pubna.

17. Eleven gundahs and fourteen Kaj share Hoodah Nemye Churn and also one anna three gundahs and three cowries share of Hoodah Shomaj Pergunnah Katarmollah, Dhee Chalseenagore Towjie No. 211, let out on Putnee lease.

18. Two annas share of Kismut Shibpore No. 406 let out on Putnee lease.

**TO THE ZEMINDARS
OF LOWER BENGAL.****The Indian Jurist**

IS THE

ONLY LEGAL PUBLICATION

In India, which contains [besides Reports of all the High Courts in India, and of Her Majesty's

Privy Council in England, Correspondence, &c., &c.]

LEADING ARTICLES

ON

LEGAL TOPICS.

Rs. 20 per annum (post free).

Rs. 10 half-yearly (ditto).

The back-numbers are sent in either case, so that subscription at any time avails.

Indian Jurist Office, J. PEMBERTON, Madras. Agent.

LOCAL AGENTS

To canvass subscribers to *The Indian Jurist*, and collect and remit subscriptions, are

WANTED.

In every

DISTRICT, TOWN, or STATION

In India.

COMMISSION LIBERAL.*PLEADERS have special opportunities.*

For terms apply to the undersigned :—

Indian Jurist Office, J. PEMBERTON, Madras. Agent.

* * A "Specimen-Copy," for canvassing purposes, will be forwarded to any would-be Agent, on application as above.

Notice.

(1)

To let a two storied House on the side of Grand-Trunkroad near Hooghly Railway Station rent, Rs. 60 per month. Apply to Aushootosh Ghose, Chandernagore.

(2)

To let one storied House on the bank of river Hooghly at B. Chandernagore, rent Rs. 25 per month. Apply to Aushootosh Ghose, Chandernagore.

WANTED A Surveyor and draftsman; the former on Salary from Rs. 80 to 100 with travelling allowance Rs. 30 when in field, the latter on Rs. 60 per month. The Surveyor should have a thorough knowledge of Levelling and Surveying, and plot accurately and neatly; and the draftsman should be able to draw plans neatly from rough sketches, and frame Estimates correctly.

Duration of their services for more than one year, depends upon necessities. The Surveyor will be required from 1st October next; and the draftsman immediately. Applications with testimonials to be forwarded to the undersigned.

W. VENKATADUDY NAIDU,

District Engineer,

For

The Chairman, District Road Cess

Committee, Lohardugga.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT
OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.
9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES,

FITTED WITH PATENT LOCKS AND DUPLICATE KEYS.

Length.	Breadth.	Depth.		
15	x	10	x	8½
18	x	12	x	11
20	x	14	x	12
22	x	16	x	14
24	x	18	x	15
26	x	19	x	17
28	x	20	x	18
30	x	21	x	20
32	x	22	x	21
34	x	23	x	23
36	x	24	x	24

The above Safes are manufactured to our express order, and are admirably adapted for holding large quantities of Silver. Where extra security is required, we fit round them strong iron bands with hasps and staples for Chubb's Patent Detector Padlocks, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as order.

15, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 inch
Rs. 15 19 23 26 each.

Capacity of the above Safes for holding Rupees if in Bags containing one thousand each.

	15	18	20	22	24	26
inch.	15	18	20	22	24	26
Rs.	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	10,000

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

Calcutta.

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

A Pearly Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with safety!! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

To be had of STEPHENSON & Co.,
14, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.



Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles.....	Rs. 25 0 0
Silver " " " " " " " " " "	10 0 0
Steel " " " " " " " " " "	6 0 0
Smoked Neutral Tinted D. Shape Eye	
Preserver " " " " " " " " " "	6 0 0
Cataract Spectacles Crystal.....	10 0 0
Testers to be sent on deposit of.....	10 0 0

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,

Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,

No. 2, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

JUST PUBLISHED

JYOTISH PROKASH.

An exhaustive work in Bengali on Astrology. Price Rs. 5.

To be had of Messrs. Baney Madhub Dey and Co., 318 Chitpore Road, Burtolla, B. Banerjee and Co., 25 Cornwallis Street, Sanskrit Press Depository, 148 Baranusee Ghose's Street, Jorasanko, and Shomprokash Press Depository, 97 College Street, Calcutta. Remittances to accompany orders.

MIRACLE!!!

Dr. W. C. ROY'S SPECIFIC FOR INSANITY
Numerous testimonials.

Sold at No. 25, Prosunno Coomar Tagore's Street Calcutta.

Price, Rs. 5 per phial.

Rupee one in addition for postage and packing.

U. N. BAGCHI M. A.,
Manufacturing Chemist.

NOTICE.

S. C. Mookerji, M.D., C.M., C.S.S.C., Cambridge Specialist in obstetrics, in Surgery and Sanitary Science. Testimonials from the Universities of London, Cambridge, Edinburgh and Aberdeen and the Continental University of Vienna. Attended clinical lectures and took part in the practical work of treating diseases of the eye, ear, and throat in the General Hospital attached to the said famous University of Vienna has commenced practice in Calcutta.

Advice gratis between the hours of 4 and 5 P. M. at his residence No. 160, Bowbazar Street.

বাবু কালীপ্রসন্ন সেন কবিরাজ।

২৬ নং কলিকাতা কলিকাতা।

প্রশংসাপত্র।

আমি অভিশয় আলাদা সহকারে প্রকাশ করি-
তেছি যে, আমার ভূতপূর্ব ছাত্র জিহ্মক কালীপ্রসন্ন সেন কবিরাজ সংস্কৃত ভাষার বুৎপন্ন ও অকীর্তীকৃত-
বুদ্ধি বলে বৈদ্যশাস্ত্রে অতি অল্পকাল মধ্যে বিলক্ষণ
প্রবীণ ও পারদর্শী হইয়া উঠিলেন। ** বাহাদুর
সহিত কালীপ্রসন্নের পরিচয় আছে, তাহারাই জানেন,
কালীপ্রসন্ন কিরূপ অমাত্রিক ও সত্যপ্রিয় লোক। **
কালীপ্রসন্নের বিশেষ গুণ এই যে, ইনি বর্ষাপর হইয়া
কখনই কাহাকে বঞ্চনা করেন না। ** আমার বিশ্বাস
যে, বাহাদুর কালীপ্রসন্ন দ্বারা চিকিৎসা করাইবেন,
তাঁহার নিশ্চয়ই অনেক সময়ে উপকার পাইবেন এবং
বৈদ্য চিকিৎসার মহিমা অনুভব করিতে পারিবেন।

জিহ্মকচন্দ্র ন্যায়রত্ন সংস্কৃত কলেজ।

My dear Kally Prosonno Baboo,

I have much pleasure to testify that I was much delighted with the conversation I had had with you on many occasions regarding the expositions of the principles on which the ancient Hindu Medical System is based. The arguments you brought forward to illustrate the principles were sound. The principle of treatment you adopt in the cure of diseases and the alleviation of suffering is good, and I have had occasion to hear of your success in the treatment of complicated chronic complaints. ** Though you are young, you are yet sound in your attainments. I have no doubt that, if you pursue the course you have adopted you will be an ornament to your profession.

Yours sincerely

KANNILALL DAY RAY BAHADOOR.

F. C. S. F. S. Sc. Lond.

জিহ্মক কালীপ্রসন্ন সেন কবিরাজ যৎকালে কলিকাতা
গবর্ণমেন্ট সংস্কৃত বিদ্যালয়ে ** অধ্যয়ন করেন, তৎ-
কালে আমি ইহার বুদ্ধির তীক্ষ্ণতা দেখিয়া অভিশয়
সম্বন্ধ হইয়াছিলাম। পরে ** ইনি বৈদ্যিক
শাস্ত্র অধ্যয়ন করিয়া চিকিৎসা ব্যবসায় আরম্ভ করেন।
আমি সকল ব্যক্তির মুখেই সর্বদা ইহার চিকিৎসার
প্রতিষ্ঠা শুনিয়া থাকি। ৭ বৎসর হইল ইনি আমার
বস্ত্র লয়ে চক্রদন্ত গ্রন্থ মুদ্রাঙ্কিত করিতে আরম্ভ করেন;
তৎকালে ঐ গ্রন্থের দুই অংশের বৈদ্যক্য ব্যাখ্যা
করেন, তাহা দেখিয়া আমি বৈদ্যক গ্রন্থে ইহার অতি
উত্তম বুৎপত্তি বিলক্ষণ বুঝিয়াছিলাম। পরে আমার
অগ্রের শিষ্য হওয়াতে ইহা দ্বারা চিকিৎসা করাইয়া
অতি প্রতিফল লাভ করি। এক্ষণে যে কোন পীড়
হইলে ইহার নিকট সুব্যবস্থা লইয়া অবিলম্বে উপশম
লাভ করিয়া থাকি। **

জিহ্মকচন্দ্র শর্মা সংস্কৃত কলেজ।

স্বকল্প জিহ্মক কালীপ্রসন্ন সেন কবিরাজ—

বৈদ্যক গ্রন্থের অধ্যাপনা সময়ে 'নদাম', চক্রদন্ত,
চরক, সূত্রসংগ্রহ ও বড়ট গ্রন্থের যে এককি দুই হাজার
টীকার সাহায্য গ্রহণ করিয়াও পরিপূর্ণ করিতে না
পারিয়া তোমাকে জিজ্ঞাসা করিয়াছিলাম সে সকল
স্থানের তুমি বৈদ্যক বিশদ ব্যাখ্যা করিয়াছ। আমার
আমর এরূপ প্রতিভা জগিয়াছে যে, বৈদ্যক শাস্ত্রে
তোমার মত বুৎপন্ন লোক অতি বিরল। **

ভদ্রায়

জিগোপালচন্দ্র গুপ্ত, জগলী কলেজে সংস্কৃত
অধ্যাপক।

PAUL & CO'S
PROPRIETARY MEDICINES

Have stood the test of time and competition and established a universal reputation for harmlessness and efficacy. They are confidently recommended to all, and especially to residents of places where medical aid is not available.

Prophylactic Mixture—For Periodical Fevers with or without Spleen or Liver Complaints—6 oz. phial, 1 Re.
Expectorating Drops—For Coughs, Bronchitis, and Consumption (in its early stage)—2 oz. phial, 1 Re.

Asiatic Cholera Elixir—A reliable remedy if timely administered (very safe and soothing)—1 oz. phial 12as.

Specific Mixture—Reliable for recent or chronic Morbid Urthral Discharges—8 oz. phial, 2 Rs.

Detergent Mixture—Cures Rheumatism, Mercurial Affections and Impurities of the Blood—8 oz. phial, 2Rs.

Embrocation—Used externally for Rheumatic and other Pains—2 oz. Phial, Rs. 1-8.

Hair Preserver—Prevents and cures Baldness—1 Re.

Tooth-Ache Reliever—Relieves Pain at once—8 as.

Indian Aromatic Tooth Powder—A Dentifrice & for diseases of the Teeth & Gums, and Foul Breath ½ lb do. Rs. 1-8.

Orders for these and other Drugs, Patent Medicines and Perfumeries promptly executed. Address—Paul & Co., Druggists, 285-13, Bowbazar Street Calcutta.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety.

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES.

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations impossible.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:

738 PROPOSALS for..... Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF
Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.		35	40	45
Premium ...	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.
	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assured.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trusts for Policy holders with the Official Trustees of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and full of Particulars on the application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,

Manager and Actuary.

HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,

Or any of the Agents in India.

D. M. DASS,

Agent, Calcutta,

81 Peepulputty Road

JUST PUBLISHED.

INDO-ARYANS.

Contributions towards the Elucidation of their
Ancient and Medieval History.

By RAJENDRALALA MITRA LL.D., C.I.E.,

In two Volumes. Vol. I, pp. 472. Vol. II, pp. 504. Bound in blue cloth, embossed. Price Rs. 16.

HAMILTON & CO.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

Have now on view at their CALCUTTA showrooms,
a **MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION** of articles of the
HIGHEST ARTISTIC MERIT, Eminently
suitable for the adornment of the
PALACES and RESIDENCES of
NATIVE PRINCES, Newabs,
Rajahs, &c., and
comprising,

BRONZES & AGATES,

PERMANENT HAND PAINTINGS ON
CHINA AND PORCELAIN,
CHOICE ENAMELS,

COLUMNS AND PEDESTALS IN MARBLE AND
BRONZE,

GILT ORMOLU CLOCKS,**VASES OF SEVRES CHINA & ONYX.****ELEGANT MARBLE CHIME CLOCKS &c. &c.**

Full Particulars on Application.

HAMILTON & Co.,**CALCUTTA.**

BRANCHES AT

BOMBAY & SIMLA.

BY APPOINTMENT,

To His Highness the Maharajah Dheeraj
OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
CALCUTTA.

ADI AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL

No. 146, AND 36, LOWER CHITPORE ROAD.
C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all
diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleed-
ing, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth
of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders
them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 Annas. Postage &c., 8 Annas
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S**Kuntalabrishta or World-famed Hair Restorer.**

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly
cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off
or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the
head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eye-
sight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. Postage &c., 10 Annas.

2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S**Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.**

This is one of the most potent medicines of the
Hindu Pharmacopoeia, never fails to produce the most
satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever
cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise.
It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers,
chronic diarrhoea, habitual constipation, gleet,
spermatorrhoea, female complaints after delivery, weak-
ness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in
all complaints to which the persons of sedentary
habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tola.

Postage 4 Annas.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous
and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages
with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Managing Proprietor.

JUST PUBLISHED

THE

Calcutta Magazine.

BRIMMING OVER WITH GOOD READING.

CONTENTS.

Nellie.
The art of house furnishing
and decoration in India.
By a lady.
A day's sight seeing in Cairo.
By a lady.
The Poet's Corner.
Life's Journey. By Alice.
Lay of 'Rome.'
A new, new home for Jeanie.
A modern serenade.
Trifles.
Correspondence.
Mysteries of the Sea.
The Indian Retrospect.
The age of excitement.
Scene at a wedding.
Learning obtained by shav-
ing.
Experiments with plants.
Yankee Courtship.
Society.
The Calcutta Chuprasi.
Chinese proverbs.
Newspaper Editors.
The fashions.
The Rose. By Ivy.
What is money.
The Fancy Dress Ball.
Obituary of 1882.
The happy wife.
New Matrimonial Advertise-
ments.
The Elopement of Lady Mac-
naughten.
A lady's account of her lovers.
Advice to a wife.
The Family Friend.
Self Discipline.
Don't.
Ear'y rising.
Gems of thought.
Wit and Humour.

Price Re. 1. Outstation residents may send a rupee's
worth of half anna postage stamps in their letters to
The Manager, Calcutta Magazine, 49, Dhurumtollah Street,
Calcutta.

NO MORE PAINS!!!**DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER**

WARRANTED to cure pains of every description
arising from whatever cause, on any part of the
human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back,
Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs,
Colic, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis,
Diphtheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia,
Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Con-
tracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts,
Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pim-
ples, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Many of the best Physicians of the day prescribe
Darlington's Pain-Curer in the very worst forms of
these ailments, with success.

Pains of every description have been cured by the
use of Darlington's Pain-Curer only, when all other
medicines have been tried without effect.

Per bottle, Re. 1; large size, Rs. 2; Packing As. 8.
The words **PAIN-CURER & NO MORE PAINS!!!** are
our Trade Marks.

DARLINGTON & CO.,
49, Dhurumtollah-street, Calcutta.

The Lady Superiress of St. Joseph's Convent, Ban-
dora, writes:—"We find Darlington's Pain-Curer
efficacious, and are glad to know of it as being a
useful medicine.—Sister Theodora, Superiress, F. de
la Croix."

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., ordered a
couple of large bottles of Darlington's Pain-Curer,
found it efficacious, and has adopted the medicine for
his family and household use, and from time to time
has taken upwards of a 100 large bottles of the same
through Major Percy Gough, his Private Secretary.

Examine the bottle and see it has the Seal,
Label, and Wrapper of Darlington & Co.

বসু প্রেস।

৩০ নং বহুবাজার ষ্ট্রীট হইতে

৩৩ নং বেচুচাটুয়োর ষ্ট্রীটে

স্থানান্তরিত হইয়াছে।

জি, সি, বসু এণ্ড কোম্পানি।

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the
principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta.
Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden,
Calcutta. Post free at 4 oz., Rs. 6; 8 oz., Rs. 11
16 oz. Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

নব্য ভারত।

প্রাণ মাসের 'নব্য ভারত' নিম্নলিখিত ব্যক্তিগণের
নিম্নলিখিত বিষয়গুলি সম্বন্ধে হইয়াছে।

১। জীবনসংগ্রহ নির্ণয় (ঐচ্ছিক চরণ সেন) ২। সতী
দেহবন্ধে মহাদেবের স্ত্রী (শ্রীমোহনলাল দাস)
৩। রামমোহন রায়ের ধর্মবিষয়ক মত (শ্রীমোহনলাল
চট্টোপাধ্যায়) ৪। পাশ্চাত্য মায়াবাদ (শ্রীসীতানাথ
দত্ত) ৫। বিজ্ঞান ও ধর্ম (শ্রীআনন্দচন্দ্র মিত্র) ৬। জা-
তীয় উৎসব (শ্রীদয়ালচন্দ্র ঘোষ) ৭। অগ্নিময় জলন্ত
পুরুষ (শ্রীবিজয়চন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায়) ৮। শঙ্করাচার্য
(শ্রীবিজয়দাস দত্ত, এম, এ.) ৯। কেপাতোলায় চিত্রা
তরঙ্গ। ১০। যোগ (পণ্ডিত রামকৃষ্ণ বিদ্যারত্ন)
১১। বিবিধ গ্রন্থ ও সমালোচন।

'নব্য ভারত' আকারে রয়াল ৮ পেজী ৬ কর্মী;
অগ্রিম মূল্য ডাকমাসুল সমেত ৩। মূল্য ও পত্রাদি
আমার ষ্ট্রিকট পাঠাইতে হইবে।

শ্রী দেবীপ্রসন্ন রায় চৌধুরী

২১০৪ কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা।

বনরাম প্রণীত জীর্ধর্ম মঙ্গল।

বনরাম প্রণীত জীর্ধর্ম মঙ্গল প্রথম ও দ্বিতীয় খণ্ড
প্রকাশিত হইয়াছে। এই দুই খণ্ড প্রকাশিত
হইলে গ্রন্থ শেষ হইবে, চীকা আছে, সুন্দর সুন্দর ছবি
আছে, কাগজ ভাল, ছাপা ভাল। প্রায় ১০০০ পৃষ্ঠার
শেষ হইবে।

জীর্ধর্ম মঙ্গল বঙ্গভাষায় এক অপূর্ব মহাকাব্য,
অমূল্য রত্ন। প্রায় দুই শত বৎসর পূর্বের এ গ্রন্থ
এত দিন কীটনষ্ট পুঁথি আকারে মেঘাচ্ছাদিত হইয়া
ন্যায় অগৌরবে বিদ্যাজ্য করিতেছিল, গৌড়ের রাজা
ইহার মূল সূত্র, ময়নাগিণি লাউসেন ইহার নায়ক,
ইহাতে বীররস আছে, রূপ রস আছে, প্রণয় রস
আছে, কবিতা সকল মতেজ ও সহজ। ইহা পাঠ
করিলে পাঠকগণ বুঝিতে পারিবেন, ইহা বাঙ্গালী,
মিল্টন, হোমার, বাজিলের সমতুল।

এই কয়েক মাস মধ্যে বনরামের আশাতিরিক্ত
গ্রাহক হইয়াছে। আমর কখন কাঁচি নাই, জনসাধারণ
এরূপ আশ্বাসকারে এ গ্রন্থ পাঠ করিবেন, বাঙ্গালী
দেশে প্রাচীন কাব্যগ্রন্থের দুই মাস মধ্যে দুই হাজার
গ্রাহক হইয়া সামান্য কথা নহে। গ্রন্থের
হইয়াছেন বলিয়াই মূল্য আর ৪
হইল না। এক্ষণে সমুদায় গ্রন্থের
টাকা স্থির হইয়াছে, অগ্রিম মূল্য
রাম দেওয়া যায় না। নমুনা
খণ্ডের মূল্য ১০ চারি আনা পাঠ
গণ আমার নামে মণিঅর্ডার
কলিকাতা, (কলেজ ষ্ট্রীট)
৪১ নং চাঁপাতলা ফাউন্টেন।

TO LET

A commodious house at N
apply to P. K. Mookerjee,
cutta.

মেডিকেল কালেক্টর পদী

MRS. BASANTO KU

Diploma holding, first Engli
wife. 8, Panchi Dhopya's La

MR. U. K. I

SPECIALIST IN MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES
OF WOMEN;

FELLOW, OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY, LONDON

Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh

Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow

Licentiate in Midwifery, Rotunda Hospital, Dublin

MEMBER, OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY, DUBLIN;

Late Resident Clinical-Clerk and Superintending Officer in
charge of Extern Maternity, Rotunda Lying-in Hospital,
Dublin; &c., &c., &c. ADDRESS, 20 BEADON STREET
CALCUTTA

Notice.

This Press is prepared to undertake Job-work
of all sorts at moderate charge.

Apply to Printer, Hindoo Patriot Press.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less
than one month.

IN TOWN.		Rs. As.
Per Month		1 2
" Annum		11 8
" Single Copy		0 8

IN MOFUSSIL.

In Advance per Annum		13 4
Arrear Do.		15 8

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.

	Rs. As.
Per line	 0 4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, at the
HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BANANUSHT GHOSH'S STREET,
CALCUTTA.